THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year. in Advance.

VOLUME XIII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880. NUMBER 17.

At Sixty

Twenty years or more have rolled
Since a student, wan and sad,
Felt that he was growing old—
Little here to make him glad;
But I'm younger now than then.

I have shouldered heavy weights,
Tasted manhood's pungent care,
Braved the world—its joys and hates
And of pleasure had my share;
But I am younger now than then.

True, my locks are getting gray,
And thin, but that's no sign;
Life with me is in its May,
Not a flower can I resign;
So I'm younger now than then.

Twenty-years! and what care I
Be it twenty summers more?
The soul itself can never die,
But grows brighter ever more;
And I'll be younger then than now.

"Strike While the Iron's Hot."

Strike while the iron's hot!
Strike—and with a will;
He is no skillful smith
Who lets the iron chill.
Ere the iron hardens, strike,
Shape it to what shape you like,
To the scythe or knife or sword,
To slay or heal or mow the sward.

Strike while the iron's hot,
Strike with hand and heart;
Quickly turn the bar,
And smite on every part.
Bring the sledge down with a swing
Till it makes the anvil ring.
So great master workmen wrought,
So struck the iron while 'twas hot.

So, when the time is ripe
To act, or think, or say,
The precious moment seize
Before it pass away.
Shapen the action to your ends,
As the smith the iron bends;
Let the word and let the thought
Promptly into deed be wrought.

Strike while the iron's hot,
Or do not strike at all;
Strokes the cold bar will break,
Not fashion, when they fall.
If you're slow in arm and brain,
All your labor will be vain;
The quick of head and quick of hand
May rise from serving to command.

—*John Francis Waller.*

THE TURN OF AN ACCIDENT.

It was six o'clock of a crisp October morning, and John Boyd, farmer, rousing from his sound night's sleep, sprang out of bed with the alert readiness of a man who knows the value of the first hours of the day. It was a tavern bed from which he jumped; home and its cares were many miles away; but a long ride lay before him, and he washed and dressed briskly, as one in haste, humming a cheerful air meanwhile, as became a man who felt himself in good spirits, and had ample reason for doing so. For, be it known, this year had proved the best for farmers since John had been his own master. Harvests had been large, prices high, and John, on his way back from the annual market, carried a sense of freedom and liberation at his heart from the final extinguishment of a mortgage on his farm—a mortgage which had pressed as heavily on his conscience as did the burden of Christian on his shoulders. The burden was lifted now; and, further than that, John carried in his fat red wallet two hundred dollars, over and above, toward the expenses of the next year. He had never been so 'forehanded' before, and the sensation was a joyful one. 'My neck is out of the collar now,' he muttered to himself as he brushed his thick brown hair. 'I should be a fool indeed it I put it in again. No more mortgages for me!' Then, his toilet completed, he ran downstairs, two steps at a time.

Farmer-like, his first visit was to his horses. They were munching their corn satisfactorily; and after a look or two, and a pat, John returned to the inn, where a jangling bell announced breakfast. It was smoking on the table—a substantial meal of the kind universal in taverns thirty years ago; and John Boyd, whose appetite was of the kind proverbially said to accompany a good conscience, was doing it ample justice, when a sudden instinct led him to thrust his hand into the inner pocket which held the two hundred dollars. The wallet was gone!

In the suddenness of the shock, John felt himself pale, and then flush painfully, as he confusedly tried to remember if he had taken out the wallet, and when. Under his pillow—that was it. He recollected distinctly, or so it seemed, putting it there, for security's sake, when he went to bed the night before. With a muttered excuse, he left the table and hurried upstairs. The door of his room stood open, and a maid-servant was putting fresh sheets on the bed, the soiled linen lying in a heap on the floor.

Toward this heap John hurried and began turning it over.

'Have you lost something, sir?' asked the maid.

John straightened himself up to answer. He had not noticed the maid before, though she had waited upon table at supper. Now he observed that she was young and rather pretty—fair, with a trim, slender figure, beautiful glossy hair, neatly dressed and braided, and a pair of sweet, apprehensive blue eyes. Her voice was soft, too; and she had a shy, modest manner which suggested an idea of refinement. All these facts Farmer Boyd absorbed in a flash, and instinctively noting, weighing, estimating, by that wonderfully rapid process of which the human mind is capable, while yet his thoughts were full of his money and his loss.

'Yes. I am looking for my wallet, which I left under my pillow. Did you find it?'

The girl's face blanched to a deadly whiteness, and her eyes dilated as with sudden terror.

'No, sir,' she said, her voice trembling and sinking away as she spoke. 'I didn't see any wallet.'

John looked at her distrustfully; but there was something in the pale face which disarmed suspicion.

'I'd like to search the bed,' he went on. 'It may have slipped under the mattress.'

Together they turned the mattress, but no wallet was visible.

'That off horse of yourn has got his shoe loose somehow,' announced Mr. Nash, the landlord, at the door. 'I thought I'd better tell you, so's you could stop to the blacksmith's as you pass, and get him to put in a couple of nails. Why, what's the matter?'

John explained.

The landlord looked very grave. He whistled softly to himself for a minute, with his eyes fixed on the tumbled bedding; then he went to the stair head and called his wife. Presently they came in together, the landlady's face very red and troubled.

'Such a thing never happened in my house before,' she protested. 'But there's only one person been in your room since you came besides yourself, and she's the person you must reckon with,' pointing to the maid, who, with white cheeks and downcast eyes, leaned against the wall as if awaiting sentence.

"Oh, indeed, indeed I didn't take it! I never saw any wallet," she said; but her voice was drowned in Mrs. Nash's louder tones.

'And pray who else took it, do you suppose? Who else had the chance? Answer me that. It serves me just right for taking in a girl with no recommend—a girl I didn't know nothing about, not so much as her name, or where she come from, or who her folks are. Five weeks to-morrow, that's all the time she's been in the house, sir; but this is the end of it. It's the last time I'll ever have a help I don't know all the long and short of, so you needn't feel afraid to stop with us again—no, nor none of your friends, either; and as for her, out she packs this day.'

'Id better go for the constable, hadn't I?—if you're sure it was under the pillow you put it,' suggested the landlord.

'Oh, don't, please; please don't,' pleaded the girl, weeping violently.

'Give the gentleman his wallet back, then, and perhaps he'll let you off.'

'I can't. I haven't got it. I never saw it. Oh, please believe me. Don't send me to jail,' she urged.

The landlady only answered by a ound expression of disgust. And throwing her apron over her head, the poor girl wept in silence, saying no more.

John had held his peace during this altercation, sharply eyeing the parties concerned in it meanwhile. The Nashes he knew something about. They were of good reputation as far as he was aware. The maid was a stranger to them, as to him; but spite of the circumstances, and her manner, which was hardly less suspicious, he could not bring himself to believe her guilty. He was not a hasty man, and he was a just one, with a kind heart to back his temperate judgments; and after a few minutes' reflection he made up his mind what to do.

'I can't swear that I put the wallet under the pillow or anywhere else,' he said. 'I'm pretty sure that I did, but my thoughts about it are confused somehow, and it may be that I left it at Bolton, where I slept on Tuesday. I don't want no injustice done on my account. So don't cry like that'—addressing himself to the girl. 'I'll tell you what I'll do. Get the bay shod during the day, will you?'—to Mr. Nash—'and if you'll lend me a saddle I'll ride back to Bolton and make inquiry there. If I find the money, well and good; if I don't, it'll be time enough to talk further about it to-morrow.'

'I'm sure it is very good of you to take so much trouble,' declared the landlady. 'But whether or no, the girl don't stay here. I'll have no suspected thief in my house.'

'There'll be nothing to suspect her of if I find the wallet,' rejoined John, dryly. 'Don't give the poor thing a bad name till you know that she deserves it.' Then he left the room, unmindful of the look of gratitude which shone upon him from the blue eyes of the girl, who had dropped her apron, and gazed after him till he was out of sight.

His reflections were not agreeable as he retraced his footsteps over the dusty highway traveled but yesterday with so light a heart. The loss of his money meant a great deal to John Boyd. The pressure of anxiety seemed to settle again upon his shoulders, as he thought over the probabilities of its non-recovery. 'But I won't give in without a fight for it,' he thought, grimly, as he urged on his horse. Miles seemed doubly long when measured by a heavy heart, and what with dust, heat and the continual effort to clear his mental confusion as to where and when he last had seen his wallet, the young farmer was fagged and dispirited enough before noon was fairly come.

He stopped to dine at a little tavern attached to a toll-gate, and with some vague hope that the money might have been picked up on the road by some one, mentioned his loss. The toll-keeper shook his head.

'Bolton's your only chance,' he said. 'If 'twas on the road you dropped it, there's no likelihood that you'll ever hear of it again. The dust's eight inches deep, I should say, and there's been three big droves of sheep and one of bullocks along since yesterday, so if your wallet was a-lying there, they must have trampled it under pretty thoroughly. It is buried deep enough, you may be sure, unless, which is just as likely to happen, some one has picked it up and made off with it. Your chance is a slim one, I reckon.'

Cold comfort this; but John was forced to agree with the opinion. Despondingly he rode through the afternoon, scanning the way as he went; for, despite the toll-keeper, a faint hope still lingered in his heart, though the track, deep in dust, and churned and trampled by the crowding droves, presented a sorry field for either hope or discovery.

He had gained the top of a long hill, from which Bolton was dimly visible, when a moving object far ahead caught his eye, and he rose in his stirrups in order to see more clearly. As he did so his horse made a false step, stumbled, and threw him forward in the saddle, so that his head grazed the horse's neck. It was in this position that a tiny object, a patch of red not over an inch square, in the dust beneath, caught his quick eye. His heart gave a little leap; then he called himself a fool; but all the same he dismounted to examine. Already a random hoof-stroke had buried the red patch from sight, but John recollected the spot, and stooping, dug and scooped till again it became visible. His fingers recognized a solid substance. Trembling with excitement, he continued to dig; another second the object was uncovered, lifted out, and with a wild, incredulous whoop of joy, John Boyd held in his hand his wallet, buried deep by the hurrying herds, and uncovered for one passing moment that his eye might detect it, and no other. Except for that lucky stumble, he too would have ridden over the lost treasure, and never dreamed what lay beneath his horse's feet.

'And some folks say there ain't no God!' was his mental comment, spoken half aloud. Then—for John Boyd's religion, though a homely, was a true one—he bent his head and said a few words of thanksgiving; after which, jumping on his horse, he took the backward route, eager to tell his good fortune and exonerate the poor girl, who, as he now remembered with self-reproach, must have passed a painful day under the stigma of undeserved suspicion.

The heat was yielding to evening freshness, and he urged his horse, impatient to set matters straight; but, with his best endeavor, it was after eleven before he at last drew rein in front of Nash's hotel. He was expected, that was evident, for lights were burning, and both Nash and his wife hurried out to meet him, wearing faces of lugubrious length, which only in part changed to cheerfulness when they heard of the recovery of the wallet.

'There, what did I tell you?' cried the husband. 'Haven't I ben a-saying and a-saying all day that likely as not this scare would turn out all for nothing? And you wouldn't listen to a word, but just kept on to that poor thing inside there, and she's nothing to blame all the time. I declare, it's too bad the way women act to each other—and folks calling them "the softer sex!" A man would be ashamed to be so hard. Well, do tell! and so the money was a-lying there in the dust all the time! Well. I'm mighty glad, for your sake and ours too. Go right in, sir, and wife 'll give you some supper. I'll see to the horse.'

Mrs. Nash waited on the meal in grim silence. She seemed only half re joiced at the denouement.

'It's mighty queer,' she remarked, as she set the last dish on the table. 'I don't feel as if we'd got to the bottom of it yet. Why didn't Lucy deny more positive?'

'But she did,' said John, between two mouthfuls; 'she said she hadn't got it.'

'Why, course she said as much as that. You didn't expect her to say that she had got it, did you?' rejoined the landlady, with a fine scorn. 'But she didn't speak up violent and bold, as you'd expect an innocent girl would.'

'But she was innocent all the time, you know.'

'I ain't so over sure about that,' replied Mrs. Nash, with a shake of her head. 'It's a queer business.'

Hurrying out to the barn next morning in the best of spirits, a low sighing sob called John's attention to a bench outside the kitchen door, where sat a figure crumpled up into a forlorn little heap, in which he recognized the pretty maid of the day before. She wore her bonnet, and a bundle lay beside her. Her face was hidden on her arms, which were crossed on the back of the bench.

'Why, what's the matter?' said John, turning back.

The girl looked up with a start. 'I beg your pardon,' she faltered. 'I'm just going. I didn't mean to stay so long.'

'Going? Where?'

'I don't know where,' she said, dejectedly. 'I'd try for another place, only there doesn't seem much chance of getting one without any recommend.'

'Do you mean to say that they are sending you away from here?'

'Yes.'

'But, in the name of goodness, why?'

'I don't know. Mrs. Nash says she don't like to have servants about who are suspected of stealing.' The blue eyes filled again as she spoke, and she hid her face.

'By George! I never heard of such injustice in my life,' shouted John. 'Now, Lucy, if that's your name, you just sit still where you are. Don't stir or move till I come back. I'll see Mrs. Nash. I'll put things right.'

To put things right seems easy enough to a strong, hearty man, with justice and argument on his side, but that is because he does not calculate properly on those queer hitches and crotchets of human nature, especially woman nature, which have no relation to justice and fair dealing, and are unaffected by argument. Mrs. Nash proved impervious to John's choicest appeals. Her mind was made up; she 'didn't want to bear no more on the subject;' finally, her temper rising, what business was it of his, she demanded, what help she kept, or if she kept any help at all? He'd got his pocketbook back; accounts were squared between them; there was no further call, so far as she could see, why he should meddle with her concerns. The upshot of the interview was that John flew out of the kitchen with his face as red as fire, tackled his horses, threw valise and feed-bag into the wagon, flung the amount of his reckoning on the table, and addressing Lucy, who, pale and terrified, stood, bundle in hand, prepared for flight, called out:

'Now, then, my good girl, you've lost one place by my fault, and I'm blamed if I don't offer you another. Will you jump into my wagon and go home with me? My old woman's been talking this long piece back of getting a smart girl to help along when she's laid up with the rheumatics; so you're just the one we want She'll treat you fairly enough, I'll be bound, and you shall have whatever you were getting here. And if you behave yourself you'll be well used, not turned out of doors for nothing, I'll engage to that; it isn't the way up in are parts,' with a vindictive look at the landlady, who stood rigidly planted in the doorway. 'We don't set up to be extra Christians, but there's a little honesty and decency left among us, which is more than can be said for all places. Well, what do you say? Yes or no. There's my hand on it if it's yes.'

He held out his broad palm. Lucy hesitated, but for a moment only.

'Yes, I will,' she said. 'I've nowhere else to go, and you seem kind.'

Another moment and they were driving off together down the maple-shaded road, whose yellow and crimson boughs danced overhead against 'October's bright blue weather.' There were peace and calming in the fresh stillness of the early day. Gradually a little color stole into Lucy's pale cheeks, and John's hot mood gave place to wonted good humor and cheer.

'You've had no breakfast, I'll bet,' he said, with a smile. 'And no more have I. I was so mad with that woman that I couldn't swallow a mouthful, but now I begin to feel sharp enough. We'll stop at the next tavern. Southwick, isn't it? Five miles and a half. Can you hold out till then?'

'Oh, yes, indeed,' with a grateful look out of the blue eyes.

John's tone grew more and more friendly.

'We'll have something hot and hearty there,' he said. 'You look pale. I guess you didn't sleep any too much last night.'

'Oh, I couldn't sleep at all. Mrs. Nash told me that I must go the first thing in the morning, and I felt so badly.'

'I shouldn't think you would want to stay with a woman like that.'

'But it's so dreadful to have nowhere to go to. And besides—' She stopped abruptly, with a look like terror in her eyes.

'Have you no friends, then?' asked John.

'No.' The tone was very reserved; but reserve could hardly fail to melt under so sunshiny a presence as John Boyd's, and before the long day's ride was done he had won from her the main facts of her story.

Lucy Dill was her name. Her mother had married for the second time when Lucy was twelve years old, and three years ago, when the girl was barely fifteen, had died, leaving her to the protection of her stepfather.

'She didn't know what sort of a man he was,' said Lucy. 'And he wasn't that kind of man when she was alive. I was too young to notice much, and mother always put herself between him and me when things went wrong. After she died it was dreadful. Elkins—that's his son—came home to live. He never lived there before, and—and he—'

'Wanted to marry you?'

'Yes; and his father said I must. But I was afraid of him—of them both. And people began to come to the house—bad people, not good—and I began to suspect things.'

'What kind of things?'

It was not easy to get an answer to this question. In fact, the terrified and inexperienced girl had hardly dared to formulate her own fears; but John gathered the idea that coining or other unlawful practices were going on, and Lucy, only half comprehending, had understood enough to startle and frighten her into making her escape. She had effected this by night six weeks before, and her great dread was of being discovered and forced to go back. John reassured her as well as he could.

'You'll be just as safe at the farm as if you were in an iron safe,' he protested.

But, spite of his assurances, the lurking terror never left Lucy's eyes, though weeks sped safely by and nothing occurred to alarm her. Every sudden noise made her start; the sight of a strange figure on the road blanched her roses to paleness. Except for this fearfulness, she proved an excellent 'help' in all ways, quick, neat-fingered, sweet-tempered. Old Barbara wondered how ever the farm had got on without her, and John in his secret heart wondered also. It never should be without her again—on that he was firmly resolved.

'Lucy,' he said one day, three months after she became his inmate, 'I'm tired of seeing you jump and quiver and scuttle upstairs whenever the peddler or the ragman comes along. It's bad for you, and it worries me almost to death. Now, there's just one way that'll make all safe, and set your mind at ease, and that is, that you just marry me out of hand, and give me the right to protect you. Once my wife, I shouldn't care if your stepfather and all the gang came after you; let them lay a finger on you at their peril, while I'm alive and have the right to interfere. Will you, Lucy? It's the best thing to be done, trust my word for it. I don't mean to pretend that I'm doing it for your sake entirely," added John, with a broad smile, "for I ain't. I want you for my own sake the worst way, but both ways it will be a gain; so, unless you have something against me, say "Yes," Lucy, and we'll have the parson over to-morrow, and make all safe. Will you, Lucy?'

'Oh, how could I have anything against you?' replied Lucy, with the sweetest blush.

'Well,' declared John, a moment after, as he raised his head from his first long lover's kiss, 'now I forgive Mrs. Nash!'—*Harper's Bazar.*

The wool clip of 1879 in the United States amounted to 233,560,000 pounds the largest ever shorn in the country.

"BULLS AND BEARS."

An Hour in the New York Stock Exchange.

A New York letter to the Washington *Star* says:

To visit New York and not take a look at the "bulls and bears" would be to miss seeing one of the most curious spectacles to be witnessed daily in this great city, and that fact occurring to me, a few days since, while walking along the great money center to its western termination at Trinity church, and having been informed that the interesting specimens of animated nature mentioned above, did congregate in a building near that historic edifice, I "drifted in" to see the sight. Presenting myself at the main entrance I was politely informed that none but the initiated could enter there, and directed to a side entrance, on Wall street, which led to a gallery over the "arena," from which the public can look with safety upon the struggle going on below. And such a struggle! At the first blush the scene conveys to the mind the impression that such a tumult could only be raised by turning into the "arena" two or three hundred lunatics of the most violent type. The vociferation and uproar was deafening. A few minutes' observation, however, showed "method in their madness;" although jammed together in one surging mass. Yet it was composed of several centers, around which the satelites of each were frantically moving, gesticulating and yelling at the top of the voice, in a jargon unintelligible in the gallery. With scarcely a lull in the storm of words the whole soul (if there should happen to be anything of that kind there) of each individual was thrown into the contest, while the quiet looking gentleman who occupied a position on the rostrum at the end of the "arena," occasionly glancing from the paper he was reading, looked not unlike a keeper of an asylum, who felt conscious of the power of his eye to reduce his patients to silence, while his assistants, who occupied other positions around the "arena," serenely surveying the scene, looked as if they held a reserve of straight waistcoat appliances to accomplish the same end. Whilst looking with amazement at this exhibition of the power of the love of gain upon the minds of men, I observed two or three individuals who had just entered the place, whose comparative coolness indicated that their daily paroxysm was over, or had not yet begun. They advanced upon the excited centers, and with a deliberation which had the appearance of being part of a programme, seized the hats of the parties standing on the outer edge of the circles, and tossed them far over the heads of the crazy crowd. I expected to see that indignity, as in my ignorance I supposed it to be, instantly resented. No such thing happened, and the men upon whom it had been practiced went on with the game before them as if nothing unusual had occurred, and when they had played it out went in search of their crushed beavers. Turning to a young man at my side I asked him if he could explain the proceedings going on below. He looked at me with surprise and answered: "No, nor any one else; you may get a general idea of their doings, but it is impossible to explain what bulls and bears do and say every day. They do not fully comprehend it themselves, and take the chances of a fortunate issue." At this moment my attention to the crowd below was intensified; the whole body had turned their faces up toward the gallery, pointing to the spectators and yelling with frantic gestures. Amidst the babel of voices I caught the words: "Put out that cigar!" and turning round saw a man with a lighted Havana in his mouth. He was evidently enjoying the scene, unconscious of the direction and cause of the commotion, but discovered it when an official took him by the arm and put him and his cigar out of the gallery.

Remenyi and the Backwoods Violin.

The Iowa City (Ia.) *Republican* of a recent date says: An amusing scene took place on the train from the West on which Remenyi was a passenger, last evening, and was witnessed by the writer hereof. Not far west of Iowa City a great, green, awkward young fellow lumbered into the smoking-car bearing in his arms an ancient and badly damaged violin case. He seated himself just in front of a weather-beaten individual fully as unique as himself, but evidently some forty years older. The ancient person surveyed the youth with lively curiosity and then asked what he had "thar." "A fiddle," replied the youth with the red nose and watery eyes. Forthwith the old man besought him to play a few tunes.

The youth declined, however, on the theory that it was "agin the rules to fiddle on the keers." Just at this moment Conductor Ackley came through the car, and the old fellow appealed to him to know if the youth could be permitted to do a little fiddling. There was a twinkle in Ackley's eye as he remembered that he had Remenyi in the rear car, and he at once replied: "Yes, sir; the young man can play all he wants to." With this warm encouragement the young man at once brought forth from its case a wheezy old violin with an American eagle painted in red on the back.

He began to tune up, and Conductor Ackley passed on through the train until he came to Remenyi in the palace car. He told the great musician that there was a remarkable violinist in the smoking car—in fact he had never heard such playing in his life—and advised Remenyi to go forward and hear him. Forthwith Remenyi and one or two of his party rushed forward to the smoking car, where they encountered a remarkable scene. The passengers had gathered around the young man with the fiddle, and shouts of laughter greeted the musician as he scraped through the first bars of the "Arkansaw Traveler," with variations.

The young man accepted this as a mark of encouragement and sawed away with renewed energy. Remenyi, who was entirely unknown to the passengers, took a seat just across the aisle and joined heartily in the general laugh. When the young man had finished the "Arkansaw Traveler," the old man just behind him took the violin, saying: "I hain't played any fur forty year. I married me a wife and she wouldn't have it, but I reckon I kin scrape a catgut yet." A fresh sally of laughter broke forth as the old man "tuk the fiddle" and began scraping on it "Jump Jim Crow."

It was an agonizing piece of melody, and kept the audience in a fever of laughter. When the old man finished, Remenyi asked for the violin, and it was passed over to him. The train had just stopped at a small station, and the rumble of the car wheels was stilled into quiet. Remenyi drew the bow, and the grins still on the faces of the passengers began to melt away with marvelous rapidity. Immediately there fell upon their astonished ears the opening notes of a beautiful fantasia, whose sweet witchery would charm the dullest.

The wheezy old violin seemed to rejoice under the hand of its first master, and gave forth such music as it never did before and never will again. The gaping, astonished crowd listened till Remenyi stopped, and then broke in with rapturous applause and besought him to continue. But no—he held up the bow in gleeful derision, and exclaimed, vehemently: "Can't play with that—only three hairs on it—no, no, no!" He handed the violin back to the youth, who thrust it into the case and left the car at once, vowing that he would never play another tune.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The *Jewish Messenger* referring to the coming conference at Madrid for the adoption of measures to protect Jews, speaks gratefully of the influence of the United States in behalf of oppressed Jews.

Most of the Presbyterian congregations in the city report an encouraging increase to the number of communicant members. This seems to be the result of renewed zeal and spiritual interest flowing from the action of the Presbyteries a year ago.—*Philadelphia Star.*

The centennial anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New Jersey will occur in 1883. It is the favorite design of the bishop and leading men in the diocese to have all the outstanding church debts paid by that time. To this end a committee has been appointed to ascertain the nature and amount of the debts and to take preliminary measures with a view to making arrangements for wiping every debt out.

The *Golden Rule*, of Boston, in an article on the mistakes of young preachers points out some of their most common ones. The first is "unnecessary loudness," of which it says that "more loudness adds no power to the thoughts or the words uttered." Another is "too much of an effort to be earnest," and they are reminded that "self-possession, and calmness strike deeper." A thir mistake is "too much conscious rhetoric." Sermons written with reference to their rhetoric 'may instruct but will not move."

At the annual session of the South Kansas Methodist conference twenty-seven ministers were admitted on trial.

Bishop Stevens, of the Reformed Episcopal church, reports that the movement is spreading among the negroes of South Carolina. There are now 1,200 communicants in seventeen congregations. There are also six missionaries. The bishop has just ordained three deacons.

A Bible and prayer union is about to be organized in the United States, with its headquarters at Washington, on the English model. The rules of the union are: First, each member to read one and the same chapter daily, asking God's blessing upon the word read; second each member to pray every Sunday morning for all the members. The prayer union in England has grown from fifty to 9,000 members in four years.

The Church association, established "to uphold the doctrines, principles, and order of the United Churches of England and Ireland, and to counteract the efforts now being made to prevent her teaching on essential points of the Christian faith, and assimilate her services to those of the Church of Rome," reports its receipts for the past year at $32,440, and the expenditures at $27,045.

President Patton, of Howard University, Washington, relates how his father, the late Dr. Wm. Patton, once preached a sermon with a single hearer for a congregation. A severe snowstorm kept nearly every one at home, but Dr. Patton went through all the service except the singing, with no audience but the sexton and one stranger in the front gallery. A few days afterward the stranger called on the pastor, saying that he could not rid his mind of the truth heard on the Lord's day. He soon united with the church and was for many years a useful member.

Tricks of Little Elephants.

The large elephants, after being made to stand on their hind legs and elevate their trunks, were allowed to go back to their stalls, while the keepers went to a small shed, partitioned off in one corner of the room, and brought out five small elephants, three of the African species, which had almost attained their full growth, and two small Asiatic elephants, called Venus and Adonis, aged respectfully four and six years. These two are the most amusing of the whole collection and there seems to be no end to the tricks they go through. The moment they came out one of the keepers took up a large dinner bell and called "Don!" Upon this Adonis, the smaller of the two, slowly walked up and, catching the bell by his trunk, began to ring it. The keeper then turned away to give his attention to Venus, when Don began to tire of his work and the ringing became fainter and fainter and presently had almost entirely stopped, when the keeper slipped up and struck him across the nose with his stick. At this Don gave a howl and began to ring the bell furiously, growing louder and louder every minute, until at length the keeper returned and held out his hand to take the bell. But the little eleghant was angry now and would not give it up, and kept ringing harder than ever, as though determined that since they had wanted him to ring it so much he would give them enough of it, nor did he cease until the keeper walked up and forcibly wrenched it from him.

Then the keeper took Venus down to a place where a double cable was stretched across the stable, about a foot from the ground. She was commanded to get on there and walk across, which she did, moving very slowly and performing the feat without a single slip. Next Don was called up and commanded to go through the same performance. This little elephant got upon the rope and began to walk, when the keeper turned his back away. Suddenly, when Don had got about one-third of the distance, he looked around and seeing the keeper not looking he quickly slipped his hind feet off the rope on to the ground and thus propelled himself quickly to the end and hurriedly disappeared into his shed. This sly trick created great merriment among the on-lookers. It was found, however, that this trick had been taught him by the keeper himself, who is preparing Don for a clown's part, whose business is to burlesque things. The keeper had purposely turned his back away, as that is the signal for Don to go through his trick of deception. Mr. Craven, the trainer, says the elephant has more intellect than any other living animal, and believes they can be taught to appear on the stage, taking parts in a drama the same as individuals.—*Phila Times.*

Lawyers Under Peter.

Peter the Great, of Russia, was a monarch of large views but invincible prejudices. He loved his country, and longed to see it take a higher place in European history. He saw clearly that progress could be made only by the introduction of new industries and by skillful training in mechanical labor.

To forward this end he visited in disguise the older nations of Europe, made himself thoroughly acquainted with their forms of industry, and worked as a common mechanic at various trades.

He sent, also, numerous young men of promise to great cities in other countries, to acquire skill in the mechanical arts, and to become teachers of their countrymen.

But, while honoring all well-trained mechanics, he had a rooted contempt for lawyers. It puzzled him to understand how they occupied high positions in England and France. They multiplied quarrels, he said, and fattened on the life-blood of others. Vexed at the high esteem in which they were held elsewhere, he vented his wrath in the memorable threat:

"I am thankful I have only two lawyers in my empire. When I return I mean to execute one of them."

An American gamin weakens when pressed too hard by labor, but let a minstrel show come in town, and you can serenely bet that he won't grow weary until he has either beat his way into the hall or been flung downstairs and crippled.—*Fulton Times.*

THE IRISH FAMINE.

Sad Scenes of Distress—The Starving Little Ones.

Rev. George H. Hepworth, one of the committee appointed to distribute the *Herald* relief fund among the starving people of Ireland, says in a communication from Dublin: Very many schools had become almost empty because the children were so constantly hungry and so nearly naked that attendance was an impossibility. One entreating letter says that many of the children attending the Milltown schools, in Galway, are in a most pitiable state, being almost without clothing to cover their nakedness, while their pale faces and shivering bodies tell a story of suffering from cold and exposure. The stoutest heart would be moved to pity at the sight of boys and girls sitting on the roadside half way to the school. In some cases, too nearly worn out to get there, they crawled back to their homes only to learn when they ask for something to eat that there is nothing in the house and that they must still go hungry.

On one occasion I entered a poor collier's hut and found it empty. The only bedstead consisted of some boards laid on two boxes. The bed was a pile of straw. The bed covering was a single, torn, wornout blanket, which had to do service for a family of four. I looked into the dinner pot and saw nothing; into the meal sack and found it empty. I laid a piece of silver on the table and left. When the mother returned and found the money she broke into a flood of tears, and in the midst of her sobs she hugged her children wildly and cried out: "God has sent it to save us! God has sent it to save us!" It is a comfort to me to feel that God really did send it through the medium of some sympathetic American heart. The other day a priest wrote to me that he entered a house in his parish and found the children sitting side by side in front of the smoldering turf in the fireplace, who had not tasted food for fifty hours. He gave one of the boys a shilling to get some meal, but the poor little fellow refused to go because he was so nearly naked. Unfortunately these are not remarkably exceptional cases. No matter how prudently we spend our funds the famine will at times strike at a family and drive them to the very verge of the grave before we can find them out and relieve their wants. God be thanked that you are giving your sympathy and money for these helpless children. Their parents have for two years spent all their pittance of income to buy the coarsest food. To purchase a new garment means simply impossibility. The people in the distressed districts are in such a deplorable condition that very many schools have an average attendance of only half the usual number of pupils, and the reason is that they have nothing to eat and nothing to wear.

I have a letter before me which declares that, to the personal knowledge of the writer, the decrease in the attendance at his school is caused by the utter inability of the parents to procure breakfast for their children. He adds that it is quite disheartening to see the sad condition of these little ones. Those who once were rosy and blithesome are now pale, cold and listless, their garments so thin and worn that they hardly hang even in tatters on their backs. A poor man who lives within pistol shot of the school was, with his wife and eight children, obliged to go to bed supperless last Saturday night. He had no breakfast on the following morning until he was relieved by the parish priest. "When I take my lunch at the schoolhouse," he continues, "little ones throng around me like famished dogs watching for a morsel. Many a time have I been so moved by their wan, hungry-looking faces that I have given them what I had provided for myself, and gone hungry in their stead." I take these extracts from a pile of letters, all of which are in the same tenor. We have this week received other letters which tell us how gratefully a penny's worth of bread and a sup of milk are received by the children and assuring us that their faces are already beginning to brighten and that the ring of old laughter is coming back.

How Mules Came into Fashion.

Few of the farmers of this country are aware what a depth of gratitude they owe George Washington for the introduction of mules into general use for farm purposes.

Previous to 1783 there were very few, and those of such an inferior order as to prejudice farmers against them as unfit to compete with horses in work upon the road or farm. Consequently there were no jacks and no disposition to increase the stock; but Washington became convinced that the introduction of mules generally among the Southern planters would prove to them a great blessing, as they are less liable to disease, and longer lived, and work upon shorter feed, and are much less liable to be injured than horses by careless servants. As soon as it became known abroad that the illustrious Washington desired to stock his Mount Vernon estate with mules, the King of Spain sent him a jack and two jennets from the royal stables, and Lafayette sent another jack and jennets from the island of Malta. The first was a gray color, sixteen hands high, heavily made and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta; he was about as high, lithe and fiery, even ferocious. The two sets of animals gave him the most favorable opportunity of making improvements by cross breeding, the result of which was the favorite jack, Compound, because he partook of the best points in both originals. The general bred his brooded mares to these jacks, even taken those from his family coach, for that purpose, and such produced superb mules that the country was all agog to breed some of the sort, and they soon became quite common. This was the origin of improved mules in the United States, and though over seventy years ago, there are now some of the third and fourth generations of Knight of Malta and Royal Gift to be found in Virginia, and the great benefits arising from their introduction to the country are to be seen upon every cultivated acre in the Southern States.—*Woodford (Ky.) Sun.*

Napoleon.

"I was educated," he said, "at a military school. Everyone said of me, 'That child will never be good for anything but geometry.' I had chosen a little corner of the school grounds where I would sit and dream at my ease, for I have always liked reverie. When my companions tried to usurp possession of this corner, I defended it with all my might. I already knew by instinct that my will was to override that of others, and that what pleased me was to belong to me. I was not liked at school. It takes time to make one's self liked; and even when I had nothing to do, I always felt vaguely that I had no time to lose. I entered the service, and soon grew tired of garrison work. I began to read novels, and they interested me deeply. I even tried to write some. I often let myself dream, in order that I might afterward measure my dreams by the compass of my reason. I threw myself into an ideal world, and endeavored to find out in what precise points it differed from the actual world in which I lived. I have always liked analysis, and if I were to be seriously in love, I should analyze my love bit by bit. I conquered, rather than studied, history. I did not care to retain, and did not retain, anything that could not give me a new idea; I disdained all that was useless, but took possession of certain results which pleased me."—*Mme. De Remusat.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

From a paltry seventy-five cents' worth of iron ore may be developed, it is said, $5.50 worth of bar iron, $10 worth of horse-shoes, $180 worth of table knives, $6,800 worth of fine needles, $29,480 worth of shirt buttons, $200,000 worth of watch springs, $400,000 worth of hair springs, or $2,500,000 pallet arbors (used in watches.)

A statistician, curiously and closely inquiring, declares the result of his investigation as to the products of the United States to be that the agricultural products of one year amount to nearly as much in value as the products of the mines since 1849. In plain words, or rather figures, he sums up $1,594,000,000 as the total value of the agricultural production of leading staples in 1877, whereas, the estimated yield of all the mines during twenty-seven years—that is, 1849-75—was $1,617,000,000.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says that since the law to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among the cattle of New Jersey was passed by the legislature of that State, little has been heard of the pleuro-pneumonia which at one time was quite prevalent there. The report of the State treasurer states that the gross sum paid last year in the proper enforcement of the law was $23,431.81, of which veterinary surgeons received $14,624, and other sources of expense the balance. Eighty head of affected cattle were killed, for which $954 were paid by the State.

New Albany, Ind., has a curious case in the person of a thirteen-year-old boy whose heart is on the right and his liver on the left side of his body. The boy, when confined in the house, becomes very nervous and restive, and often falls as in a faint. On this account he cannot be sent to school. Application to books at home produces the same results, and any sudden excitement, either from fright or labor, will cause these fainting spells. The boy spends most of his time out doors hunting in the woods and fields for squirrels and birds, and has become very expert in the use of the gun. He is very cautious in his movements, never suffering himself to become wearied from hunting, but when feeling the least tired sitting down and resting. The boy's general health is very good, but he has not the vitality usually found in boys of his age.

Some Italian physicians have been investigating the peculiar condition of the miners who worked in the St. Gothard tunnel. They have discovered that the labor in remote galleries engendered in the intestines of the workmen animalculæ resembling trichinæ. "The general appearance of the St. Gothard miners," says the London *Times*, "particularly those of them—and they are in the majority—affected by the malady in question, is described as deplorable in the extreme. Their faces are yellow, their features drawn, eyes half closed, lips discolored, the skin is humid and the gait difficult. If they eat with appetite they cannot digest, and when wine is taken it is invariably rejected. Let a man be as strong as he may, three or four months' work in the tunnel seriously injures his health, and at the end of a year, or a little more, he is a confirmed invalid." The investigators have given the worm the name of *anemia ankylostonia*, and the malady arising from its presence is said to be epidemic in Egypt and Brazil.

According to the report of the board of trustees of the celebrated Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, for 1879, there were 231 lots sold last year, making a grand total of 23,076. There were 5,132 burials, making an aggregate of 199,747. The gross receipts amounted to $452,207.96. The gross disbursements, including investments—which aggregated $271,000—amounted to $446,908.28. The general fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery is now $565,201.31, an increase during the year of $13,479.15. During the year 345 lots were enclosed, and 196 monuments and 482 headstones were erected. The report says: The interment in Greenwood, in a private lot, of a favorite dog, elicited much comment, and was the occasion of many remonstrances, addressed to the trustees, requesting them to prohibit such interments in the future. The intensity of feeling exhibited could not but be respected, and the board accordingly passed a resolution prohibiting hereafter all interments of brute animals in the cemetery.

Moung Edwin, a Burmese, who has been educated in America with the view of sending him as a Baptist missionary to Burmah, lectured recently in Baltimore. Speaking of the deplorable condition of women in the East, owing mainly to peculiar religious teachings, he said: Girls in China are believed to have no souls, and to kill them is not murder, and therefore not to be punished. Where parents are too poor to support the girl children they are disposed of in the following manner: At regular intervals an appointed officer goes through and collects from poor parents all the girl children they cannot care for, when they are about eight days old. He has two large baskets attached to the ends of a bamboo pole and slung over his shoulder. Six infants are placed in each basket, and he carries them to some neighboring village and exposes them for sale. Mothers who desire to raise wives for their sons buy such as they may select. The others are taken to the government asylum, of which there are many all through the country. If there is room they are taken in, if not they are drowned.

A Pitiable Tale.

The following verdict was recently returned by a coroner's jury in Kenmare, Ireland: "We find that the deceased, Denis Sullivan, died suddenly in the market house, Kenmare, from natural causes; and we further find, after the most painstaking investigation, that his death resulted from destitution and insufficiency of food." The Kerry *Sentinel* says: The immediate circumstances attending this poor man's death reveal a truly sad story. All who know the prostrate condition of our people this trying year of famine know that they suffer from a scarcity of fuel as well as from a scarcity of food. The year was unsuited, in a great measure, to the saving of turf, and, even in more propitious years the price charged by landlords for turbary is often so high that poor people who have not constant employment cannot manage to purchase the bog. In this pressing crisis the Marquis of Lansdowne, who owns vast estates around Kenmare, gave not a stick or a chip to afford firing to the poor, and, it appears, actually keeps a sort of sylvan Cerberus in the shape of a wood bailiff to preserve the rotten branches of trees and bits of thorn from being taken home to the fireless hearths of the poor. For entering upon some part of the Marquis of Lansdowne's property, and picking bits of whitethorn for firing, the wife of this poor man was brought to court and fined. The inhumanity of the act is best demonstrated from the fact that the bailiff who prosecuted swore the value of the sticks to be but one penny. For this monstrous crime, this terrible injustice to the most noble Marquis of Lansdowne, the poor woman was fined in, between costs and compensation, the sum of 3s. 1d. The fine not being paid she was to have been arrested and cast into jail, when the poor man rose up from that bed where hunger and want had prostrated him, and went in search of an official of the Lansdowne office who owed him the amount; and it was while engaged on this melancholy mission that death overtook him.

A Double Brain.

The human body is, in the main, double. It has two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, two lungs, two kidneys, two arms, two legs. Two sets of the same nerves issue from the two sides of the spinal column. Indeed the spinal column is itself double throughout.

One advantage of this dual membership of the body is, that if one organ or member is destroyed, the other supplies its place. It is also a familiar fact that we incline to use the right side more than the left, and, as a consequence, the members and organs of the right side are more fully developed, and become specially expert.

Now the brain belongs to the class of double organs, and not to the small class of single ones. A deep furrow cleaves the brain down to its point of junction. As a consequence, it seems probable that if one brain could be safely removed, all mental acts could be equally performed by the other; and doubtless it is owing to this, that large portions of the brain have been destroyed without an appreciable loss of intellect.

To some extent, however, so far at least as physical sensation and movement are concerned, the two brains adopt the principle of division of labor, each presiding over one side of the body; but, singularly enough, each over its opposite side.

This is due to the fact that the nerves of sensation and motion cross before passing out of the cranium. Hence, when the left side of the body is paralyzed, we know that it is the right brain which is injured, and vice versa.

Further, in using the right side of the body most, it is not only more generously developed, but the left brain also more fully developed, so that the difficulty of using the left hand in adult life does not depend wholly on the less developed hand, but also on the less developed brain.

It is a mistake thus to develop one hand at the expense of the other. We might just as well develop both alike. We could thus often divide labor between them; and, in many cases, both might work equally well together, where the work is ordinarily wholly done by one.—*Youths' Companion.*

Famous Feasts.

It is an erroneous idea that, in costliness and luxury, the feasts and banquets and the general style of living of the ancient Romans have never been excelled in modern times. Much has been written about all countries and waters being searched for delicacies for the Roman tables, but a service that was enjoyed only by princes and patricians in those days is now at the command of everybody in comfortable circumstances in the world's great cities. Under the reign of Tiberius, a great talk was caused by the payment of a sum equal to $250 for an unusually large specimen of a certain fine sea fish by either the viceroy or the son of the viceroy of Egypt. But in 1791, at the balls given by Potemkin, in St. Petersburg, there was always served a fish soup that cost 1,000 roubles, in a silver vessel weighing 300 pounds. In the early middle ages there was great splendor living in the realm of the caliphs. The son of Gabryl, the body physician of Harounal-Raschid, took his meals in summer in a room cooled by snow, in winter in a greenhouse, and among his dishes were roasted fowl that had been fed on almonds and pomegranate juice. In mediæval Europe the cloisters were the centers of luxurious living. In France the culinary art was well developed in the fourteenth century, and it had made great advance in the fifteenth. Sweetmeats were the chief delicacies in those days, and the great attraction of a feast was a peacock, pheasant or swan in skin and feathers, and with gilded beak. Peacocks, which were always brought on amid flourish of trumpets and the hand-clappings of the guests, were the favorite fowl until the sixteenth or seventeenth century, when they were gradually crowded out by the turkeys and pheasants. In England, at the end of the fourteenth century, the ordinary meal of a man of good standing consisted of three courses, of seven, five or six dishes respectively; on festive occasions the number of dishes was increased to eleven, nine and twelve.

A Plea for the Sunflower.

According to M. Grunert, of Lithuania, the sunflower is there universally cultivated in fields, gardens and borders, and every part of the plant is turned to practical account. A hundred pounds of seeds yield forty pounds of oil, scarcely inferior to Provence oil, and the pressed residue forms a wholesome food for cattle, as also do the leaves and the green stalks, cut up small, all being eagerly eaten. The fresh flowers, when a little short of full bloom, furnish a dish for the table which bears favorable comparison with the artichoke. They contain a large quantity of honey, and so prove an attraction to bees. The seeds are a valuable food for poultry, or supply fine groats of a delicate almond flavor; ground into flour, pastry and cakes can be made from them; roasted, they supply a pleasant drink, and boiled in alum and water they yield a blue coloring matter. The carefully-dried leaf is used as tobacco. The seed receptacles are made into blotting-paper, and the inner part of the stalk into a fine writing-paper; the woody portions are consumed as fuel, and from the resulting ash valuable potash is obtained. Experience has shown that large plantations of them in swampy places are a protection against intermittent fever; further, that they will grow anywhere, and in any soil with little or no attention. The best seed is obtained from the Crimea.—*London Farmer.*

Hand in Hand at the Golden Gates.

A touching incident occurred in the deaths of the aged people, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, at Oskaloosa, Ia., last week. For convenience in attendance during their illness they were placed in separate bedrooms. The heads of the beds were placed against a thin partition, which having an open door permitted the two old people to converse though not able to see each other. The night before the husband died his wife heard him groaning and was very anxious to be with him, but was unable to arise. Soon she was informed that he was dying, and in order to be near him the beds were moved so as to bring them parallel with the partition, the heads opposite the door. This done the fond wife reached out her hand, grasped her husband by the hand, and held it during his last moments. Thus death found them, as fifty-one years before the marriage ceremony left them, joined hand in hand. It was a simple and affectionate token of the love of a long life, and the day following the wife, too, folded her arms in the sleep of death.

Wabash, Indiana, has walked in advance of many larger and older towns by introducing the electric light in its streets. Four electric lamps of 3,000 candle power each went into commission recently. The lamps, suspended midway of the iron flagstaff on the court-house, which towers two hundred feet above the business part of the town, were furnished with electricity by a No. 5 generator driven by a seven-horse power engine. According to contract the machinery was to light one mile in diameter from the court-house, and be equal to a gas-burner 2,680 feet from the light. The council placed men at different parts of the city to observe, and they reported satisfactorily. At Arbana, five miles north, the light was said to be beautiful. The Detroit *Free Press* says the test has given general satisfaction

A cat recently died in Philadelphia in her twenty-fourth year.

In Dreams.

She comes to me in dreams,
Just as of old;
With form of fragile grace,
The sweet remembered face;
Even her garment's fold
Is just the same—
In dreams she comes to me,
Only in dreams.

She comes to me in dreams,
No change is there,
No gathering shade of gloom,
No hint of coming doom,
Is on her face so fair.
In dreams she comes to me
Only in dreams.

She comes to me in dreams,
When glittering light
Shall drive earth's clouds away
And with its welcome ray,
Bring the long-looked-for day,
Heaven's morning bright—
Then will she come to me;
Or must it ever be
That I her face shall see,
Only in dreams?

—*A. A. Hollowell, in the Boston Journal.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Jail birds are confined in guilt cages.—*Boston Transcript.*

Pheasant brown is one of the most fashionable spring colors.

The home stretch—Putting up a clothes line.—*New York News.*

The jewel for a frilled shirt-bosom is a diamond in the ruff.—*Picayune.*

During 1879 forest trees were planted on 28,000 acres of land in Minnesota.

The court-house at Ocala, Fla., is surrounded by vigorous orange trees.

Over 1,000 cheese factories will be operated in New York State this year.

Ships are frequently on speaking terms, and they lie to.—*Boston Transcript.*

There's the sickle, the bicycle and the tricycle, but the most worthy of these is the sickle.—*Rhinebeck Gazette.*

Two boys at Grand Island, Neb., were successful in making their father believe they were burglars, and he shot one of them dead.

Governor Smith, of Wisconsin, has issued an order establishing the uniform of the United States army as that of the national guard of Wisconsin.

Walking boots are all cut high and made of French kid foxings, with fine satinlaine uppers, constitute the choice walking boot of the season.

When lovely woman hears strange news
What form of speech so efficacious
To give expression to her views,
As this plain English — "Goodness gracious!"

During the last ten years 233 miles of street car rails have been laid in England and Wales, at a cost of nearly $15,000,000, exclusive of the outlay on horrid engines and cars.

There is a cigar manufactory in San Francisco where a thousand boys and girls do the work, under the direction of experienced instructors, and get four dollars each per week.

An analysis has been made of the soil of a cemetery in which no interment has been made for thirty years, and the products of animal decomposition are found to be still present.

At the late Demidoff sale, Hobbemo's large landscape known as "The Wind mills" was knocked down to M. de Reynold for $42,000. Our entire spring outfit will be purchased for a much less sum.—*New York News.*

It is stated that France now calls into action the enormous amount of 1,100,000 horse-power, representing the effort of no less than 14,000,000 men—that is, in fact, a population actually greater than that of the workmen of the whole country.

Chicago has a policeman who can speak the English, German, French, Polish and Welsh languages. He can club a man in five different languages in less time than it takes an ordinary policeman to make a common arrest in hog Latin.—*Rome Sentinel.*

When you see a mother of a ten-year-old boy making rapid progress in the direction of the river with a good stout bean pole in her hand, you will not be far out of the way should you conclude she is going fishing. She is going on a "whaling" voyage—provided she can find the boy.

The Australasian Wesleyan Methodist church reports 26,705 members, exclusive of upward of 32,000 members in connection with its missions. There was an increase of 1,238 members in Fiji, and of twenty-nine in Samoa. The increase in Australia and New Zealand was only 286.

The following are the dates at which Congress has adjourned in previous presidential years: 1832, July 16; 1836, July 4; 1840, July 21; 1844, June 17; 1848, August 14; 1852, August 31; 1856, August 18 and August 30; 1860, June 25; 1864, July 4; 1868, July 27; 1872, June 10; 1876, August 15.

"My friends," said the political speaker, with a burst of ingenuous eloquence, "I will be honest—" There was a large number of his neighbors present, and the terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.—*Rockland Courier.*

In building or choosing a house to live in, take care that the kitchen is roomy, and has plenty of sunlight. A dark kitchen is an abomination, and a cramped kitchen increases the labor of housekeeping one half. Let the kitchen be supplied with all modern conveniences, even if the parlor suffers in consequence.

Mr. Allbort, the retiring traffic manager of the English Midland railway, has occupied his place for twenty-six years, at a salary of $20,000 a year. He now takes a seat at the board worth about $4,000 a year, and is presented with an honorarium of $50,000. His family is to receive a service of plate, and his portrait is to be painted.

Tucker, a lunatic, assailed Wood with a butcher knife at Sandusky, Ohio. Wood was unarmed, but he threw the madman on the floor and clutched his throat. Tucker struck again and again with the long blade, and Wood choked with all his might. The fight lasted half an hour, and ended in the death of both men—one from stabbing, and the other from choking.

Sawdust is not a very marketable commodity. If we except the manufacture of dolls, there are few uses to which that article can be put. Mr. Grossman, of Petersburg, Va., has been granted a patent which may put sawdust to a useful purpose. He intends to make railroad ties, fence posts, paving and building blocks, etc., out of sawdust. This artificial wood, it is claimed, can be made fire and water proof, and no insects will attack it. It will take a high polish and stand a higher pressure than ordinary wood. It also can be cut and sawed and allow of nails being driven into it. The process is said to be simple and cheap.

Hand-Organs.

There is only one hand-organ manufacturer in this country—thank goodness—and his name is Taylor. His manufactory is in New York, where he turns out one or two organs a week and repairs broken down and wheezy old instruments. Mr. Taylor says the popular taste for hand-organ music just now seems to run to light and comic rather than serious and sentimental airs. For styles just now, the principal choices seem to be selections from the 'Pirates of Penzance,' Ed. Harrigan's airs, 'The Jumping Jack;' airs from 'Fatinitza,' and a variety of jigs, reels and waltzes. The music of the 'Pirates' is weak, viewed from the hand-organ standpoint. It lacks taking airs, melodies such as 'Pinafore' was rich in things that everybody gets to know and that the children sing. He had a great rush on 'Pinafore' airs last season, but now they are never called for. There are some serious tunes that hang on well. 'Silver Threads Among the Gold' is one of them, and the 'Sweet By-and-Bye' will always be good in the West and through Connecticut. Some of Moody and Sankey's tunes are good to have in working the rural districts, particularly the sort of lively ones, such as 'Where is My Boy To-Night?' 'Hold the Fort' is a good, steady stand-by. An operatic air, one from some old, good, standard opera, is always well to throw in. A cylinder with eight or nine tunes for hand-organs costs from $32 to $40, and for parlor and side-show organs from $33 to $100.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ....EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 29, 1880.

The Vermont delegates to Cincinnati are uninstructed, but favor Hancock.

Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe is a candidate for re-election to the assembly from Union county. Union county might send a worse republican.

The boom of the day is the West Point boom about the negro cadet Whittaker who got his ears slit while asleep. He was found seemingly unconscious, and told a fearful story of how the thing was done by masked men. Some suspect Whittaker slit his own ears in order to have a fuss made about himself, and in that respect he succeeded. Grave men—soldiers—are sitting to investigate as to who did the ear slitting, but not one iota has yet been found to implicate any one—yet it is a fact that the ears of the negro are slit like that of a marked pig. If Fred Grant were still at West Point he would be suspected of having got into the ear-splitting, because at one time while his father, the General, was at West Point, Fred remarked in the hearing of his dad "that no d—d nigger would be allowed to graduate at West Point."

Cameron still declares that Grant will be nominated on first ballot, he even thinks his nomination will be made by acclamation. If this comes true, then the next emancipation from slavery, in order, will be the emancipation of the republican masses from the thraldom of the Cameron youth, who holds them bound as abjectly as ever bondage held an African. The great majority of republicans favor Blaine in preference to Grant, yet Cameron boasts he is greater than his party. In Pennsylvania this has proven true—for he forced the state convention to favor Grant, although the majority of its delegates were Blaine men. Slavery, indeed.

The loss to the Clearfield coal region by the strike is estimated at $200,000 per week, and has been going on over seven weeks, which would make it figure up a loss of $1,500,000. We never knew a strike that did not result in great loss to some one, and in the majority of instances the strikers are the loosers; they are the parties who can least afford it, yet they are often led into it by leaders of their organizations who have nothing to loose and whose profession in favor of the working man is a mere sham.

If Senator Wallace's committee succeeds in having their bill against political assessments passed it would deprive the republican party of a very large campaign revenue and at the same time relieve thousands of goverment employees of an onerous taxation. So says the Clearfield Citizen.

Two recent republican state conventions turned out to be uproarious affairs. In Virginia there was a warm fight between the straight-outs and adjusters, and; in the Georgia convention there was almost a mob. Grant's friends claiming they were cheated by the Blaine and Sherman men.

Whatever else may be doubtful about the intention of the authors of our tariff laws, they undoubtedly meant to place on the free list all the materials used in the manufacture of paper. It happened that pulp of wood, which is by far the most important element in the manufacture of paper used by the daily and weekly press of the country, was not specifically and by the name exempted from duty. Under a Treasury decision which held that this verbal omission was fatal to the free admission of wood pulp, a few manufacturers of that article have been able to impose an exorbitant tax on the general body of paper-makers, by whom it is of course shifted on the consumers, the newspaper publishers of the country, and the burden falls with special hardship on publishers outside of the great cities—we, consequently, being impoverished so that a handful of monopolists may grow rich. The most powerful champion of these monopolists is Representative Garfield. Were his opposition to the bill withdrawn, the restoration of wood pulp to the free list, where it belongs, would be accomplished in a few days while his opposition continues the monopolists are secure. Can Mr. Garfield afford to continue his support of a most odious and oppressive tax which brings in no revenue to the Government, but which interferes very decidedly with the dissemination of knowledge among the people?

Further accounts of the storm at Marshfield say that a number of the killed have been burried without indentification, and as no record is kept it is impossible to obtain an accurate list of the dead. The citizens have organized into committees for various purposes. Telegrams offering assistance were received from Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Oswego and Columbus, Kansas. One hundred and twelve residences were destroyed, besides numerous outbuildings. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $300,000; on business houses, $90,000; covered by fire policies, amounting to $17,000, in Springfield, Mass, Lycoming; New York Uuderwriters. Phœnix and Hartford.

Reports come from Panther Valley, fifteen miles from Marshfield, of seven persons killed by the storm. Numerous deaths are also reported from Greene county and from Henderson.

The Pittsburg Post says a leading business man and manufacturer gives it as his opinion, that the iron boom will prove a costly experiment, and that the iron interest will lose more than it made. If the loss was confined to that branch of trade it would not matter, but it has produced a derangement in other industries which are now feeling the pressure. Raw material has advanced, whilst the manufactured articles declined, and no orders in many branches of trade.

The democratic state convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of this week. As the REPORTER goes to press at noon of same day, it is impossible for us to furnish any of its doings. We trust that wisdom will prevail, harmony characterize the proceedings. There is no real cause for a factious fight in this state. The party can never gain power in Pennsylvania by hair pulling among leaders, or by jealousy of leaders on the part of those who envy their place and standing. We can not afford to strike down any leader—we need all we have, and more too, and the party and state are large enough to hold them. In our next issue we will be able to publish the result of the convention.

An anti-third term party is being organized from the republican ranks. These people have called a national convention to meet in St. Louis to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. This movement is largely endorsed and counts among its supporters such leading republicans as Schurz, Henderson and others. It is directed against Grant mainly and also against Blaine. Should either Grant or Blaine be nominated at Chicago there will be a republican bolt and the dissatisfied will gather at St. Louis and make a nomination to please themselves. The Germans are strong sympathizers with this anti-Grant program, and they are endued with no more love for Blaine than for Grant.

The St. Louis convention movement has followers in every state in the Union and will turn out to be an affair of no mean proportions.

We notice in the Auditor General's Report that a large sum is annually expended by the state for printing public documents, yet in four years we have received no documents worth mentioning. We also observe from the same report that the members of the senate have drawn $6600 for postage, and the members of the house $10,000, being $100 for each member, yet we scarce notice any documents going through the mails and are sure that no documents have been received at this office in four years upon which the total postage would be 25 cents.—What is done with the documents and what with the postage that is appropriated only to be used for mailing public documents?

Ex-speaker Grow says if Grant is nominated he can not carry Pennsylvania. We think Grow is right.

In reference to the Curtin case a Washington special to the Pittsburg Post says: The appropriation Committee which has been antagonizing the consideration of the Curtin-Yocum case has agreed to let it come up next Thursday 29, through the persuasion of Speaker Randall, who has all along been anxious to have it disposed of.

Charles DeYoung was shot and instantly killed on 23, in the Chronicle office, San Francisco, by J. M. Kallock, son of Mayor Kallock. DeYoung was the man who shot Mayor Kallock a few days previous to the election last fall, injuring him very seriously. The son seems now to have returned the shot with fatal effect. Thus San Francisco and the country has another sensation from the labor agitation in the golden state.

On Friday, 23, the senatorial conferees of this district, met at Bellefonte, and elected Wm. A. Wallace senatorial delegate to the state convention, which is now in session at Harrisburg.

Pettis, a forger, committed suicide in his cell in the Massachusetts states prison, and Doyle, a defaulting tax collector, in Georgia, also committed suicide in his cell. Truly the way of the transgressor is hard.

In portions of California there was a destructive storm, last week, of rain and snow. In the mountains some idea of the severity of the storm may be obtained when it is known that over sixteen feet of snow has fallen, while in some places on the line of the railroad it has drifted forty feet deep. Avalanches have swept down the sides of the mountains, crushing the snow sheds, burying the track and carrying away the telegraph line. Near Alta a land slide tore away the track and road bed and buried them.

Snow ploughs, each driven by ten engines, have been dashing through gathering drifts without cessation and hundreds of men have toiled with shovels where ploughs could not be driven.

MODERATE DRINKING.

An interesting allusion is made to this subject by the Herald. It says the first annual report of the Society for the Encouragement of Moderation in Drinking contains some figures that will startle the extremists who are sceptical about the success of men who began work on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. More than twenty-two thousand pledges have been secured through the society's efforts, and one-fourth of these bound the signers to total abstinence. Beyond this, however, four thousand men have pledged themselves not to drink during business hours, and thirteen thousand agreed not to "stand treat" or be treated. The amount of harm and discomfort prevented by these limited pledges, that many temperance advocates affect to despise, is incalculable. The mischievous effects of drinking during business hours will be generally admitted, even by men who use liquor, while to the custom of treating must be attributed at least half of the entire consumption of liquor throughout the country as well as the frequent inebriation of men who are not fond of liquor. All honor to the society! May every city and town organize one of the same kind!

In Preble county, Ohio, a jilted lover sent two balls through the head of his sweet heart, and then one through his own.

Chinese now think Kearney is the right man in the right place.

In some counties of Ohio Blaine delegates have been elected to the state convention. John Sherman must go back again and look after his fences.

A Georgia colored man tied a white boy up in a stable and made him say "nigger" 2,800 times. We are inclined to think that in this case both parties got enough of nigger.

The trial of the other six defendants in the bribery cases was to come off this week at Harrisburg.

SENATOR THURMAN ON STRONG GOVERNMENTS.

Columbus, O., April 24.—Senator Thurman arrived here to-day and, was escorted to the Neil House, where he was serenaded this evening. After returning thanks he said he came home to get rest after five months of intense labor. It must be admitted that every Presidential election of late had been a crisis. It was his serious judgement that the election this year would go far to determine whether substantial liberty and substantial free institutions should longer continue in America. The people should be content with the Government as it has existed for three-fourths of century, under which we have flourished as no other people have flourished. There were but two modes of making a strong government. One was fraught with beneficence and the other meant despotism over the people and ruin and ultimate destruction to the state. The first was to constitute and administer the government so that it would receive the affection of the people. A government thus supported, whatever its form, was one of the strongest upon the earth. Such a government our forefathers thought they had ordained and the Democratic party has always advocated. The other mode of strengthening a government was by great standing armies and the rule of Great Brittan over Ireland was an illustration of it. The great question was whether the strength of our Government should come from the affections of the people, or whether it should be that strength that despots alone, employed.

A young wife, with one child, living at Jamestown, N. Y., was sold to another man by her husband for $50. She is now at the home of her prospective father-in-law, waiting for the son to earn money to close the contract.

PLEDGING LIQUOR SELLERS.

The Altoona Tribune says Judge Junkin, of Perry county, believes he has some discretion in the matter of granting tavern licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and in the holding of landlords to a strict accountability for the abuse of their licenses. He is also one of the most humerous of Judges in the State, and at the court last week he made all applicants to whom license had been granted take the "pledge" in the following form:

In the Court of Quarter Session of Perry Co.

WHEREAS, It has been discovered that many persons of known intemperate habits, and to whom liquor is refused at the bars of the retailers, are provided with intoxicating drink by men of sober habits procuring it at the bars of the retailers in bottles, and then selling it again to those to whom it has been refused:

AND WHEREAS, So long as this is done, it is impossible to prevent drunkenness:

AND WHEREAS, I have applied to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Perry county for license, etc., to sell intoxicating liquors, which was granted upon condition that I would bind myself in writing as follow, namely, that I would not sell intoxicating liquors by the bottle to any person within the range of my acquaintance, unless that I know him to be of known integrity and incapable from his character as a man and a citizen, of either giving or selling such liquor to such persons as by law I am forbidden to sell across my own bar. And I agree that if it is proved that I have violated this written pledge, the court may revoke the license so granted as aforesaid without proof or any other cause for so doing.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of April, 1880.

The first man called was Benjamin Ritter, of Loydsville, the big landlord of Perry county, and the Judge told him he kept one of the best hotels in the county and that was the reason he called him first. All the landlords, against whom there was no remonstrances, signed the paper. Judge Jukin is fully aware of the "bottle" evil, and is determined to break it up in his jurisdiction if possible. The "pledge" he has exacted of landlords will have good effect, and tend to make it difficult for men of intemperate habits to get liquor in this manner when denied it by the drink at the bar. The constinual agitation against the licensed drink traffic is doing good. Courts are exercising more care in granting licenses and the tendency is to crutail rather than increase them.

RIVAL CONVENTIONS.

MR. TILDEN CONTROLS THE REGULARS.

Syracuse, April 20.—The regular convention finished its work half an hour after midnight. It worked with perfect smoothness to the very end, and although there were vigorous protests against the unit rule, it prevailed as it has for a score of years. The resolutions do not instruct for any candidate, but promise support to the Cincinnati Convention's nominee. This, the Tilden men claim, leaves the Kelly men in the attitude of contesting the action of a set of men who have promised in advance to support the nominee, whoever he may be, while the Kelly men themselves refuse to be bound by the result if Mr. Tilden is the nominee. The Tilden men are in great glee over their tactics and their manner of handling the convention so as to leave Kelly in the worst possible shape. It is considered by politicians here to be a masterly stroke.

On a test vote, which was reached early in the proceedings of the regular convention, the Tilden men had 295 votes and the opposition 80. This is the story of the day in a nutshell. Up to midnight little except routine bussiness had been done. The hitch was in the action of the committee on credentials over admitting certain delegations. There was a disposition to humor the opposition, and the action of the State committee in throwing out all except the Tilden men was hardly reviewed. The question occupied the entire day. In the meantime the convention proper killed time by speeches, taking adjournment and running over to the Kelly Convention. Tilden's majority in the convention was so overwhelming that there remained little but to carry out his programe after the contests were settled. That the regulars were willing to make large concessions to the contestants was plain by the liberality with which they were admitted to-day and the prolonged session over the subject this evening. The committee might have thrown out every contestant to the Tilden men and finished its work in five minutes and the convention would have sustained it.

The Kelly Convention is conceded to have been a failure, although its leaders say the purpose for which it was called has been accomplished. It was utterly without spirit and devoid of enthusiasm. Kelly made a speech, in which abuse of Tilden and the regular Democracy predominated. His convention sent a resolution to the regular convention asking that a committee of sixteen be appointed to confer with a similar Tammany committee in the interest of harmony, up to the time of the Kelly men's adjournment sine die no notice was taken of the request. It was not even read to the convention, but was refered to a committee. This made the Kellyites very angry indeed. They said that they had offerd the olive branch and it had been spurned, and consequently the failure of restoration of harmony must rest at the door of the Tilden wing. The Tilden men answered this by saying they have nothing to do with bolters. The only point of difference in the Kelly Convention was over the manner of selecting Presidential electors, one party being for putting the subject in the hands of the State committee and the other for letting the delegates of each Congressional district name their elector. The latter plan prevailed. The tone of the convention was absue of Tilden.

ADRIFT ON THE ICE.

Our letter from St. Johns, Newfoundland, tells of an icebreak compared with which all others that have been reported this side of the Artic Circle are contemptible, while the loss of life may still prove as great as ever has been occasioned by any disaster near the Pole. Two hundred men, who had been catching seals on broad sheets of ice that had drifted down from the Far North and had been temporarily anchored inshore by an easterly wind suddenly found the fields breaking up and working out toward the broad Atlantic. Several parties of the adventurous sealers made their way to shore, and others were picked up by boats that went to their rescue, but the story of five companions, related by the sole survivor, shows what others may have suffered, while weary days, weeks, months and even years of wretched waiting and of hoping against hope remain to be endured by the wives and children of men who before this time have perished alone on the pitiless sea. A story of equal daring and disaster has seldom been told before; may the material for such one never be found again.—*Herald.*

TERRIBLE WORK OF THE FIRE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Norfolk, Va., April 22.—Tidings of the terrible work of the fires that raged in the swamp region of North Carolina last week reached here: Life and property were destroyed, houses and woods devastated. Zackariah Owens, was engaged in getting shingles from the swamps on the Alligator river and lived there in a house surrounded by the woods. On Saturday he left home on business, but had not gone far before he saw the flames approaching so rapidly as to imperil his house and family and he hastened back to save them. He turned his wife and three children away, hoping to reach the main road beyond danger but they were all overtaken by the flames in the swamp, midway between their home and the place of safety and the entire family was burned to death. The bodies were found the next day by the neighbors, the mother clasping her infant in her arms, and the father and the other two children lying near.

The gold fever is spreading in Georgia. The Lumsden brothers at Nacoochee have taken out 2,700 pennyweights in nuggets from eighty square feet of earth at a total expense of $65. From a pocket thirty inches square they gathered 212 pennyweights in small nuggets.

THE MURDER OF DE YOUNG.

Kalloch Lies in Wait For Him and Fires Five Times at Him in his Own Office.

San Francisco, April 23.—Just before 8 o'clock this evening Charles De Young entered the business office of the Chronicle and stood talking with some gentlemen leaning against the counter. Directly the door opened and I. M. Kalloch entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as can be learned, speaking a word began firing at De Young. The latter ran through the gate of the counter to the desk inside, Kalloch firing at him as he ran. On reaching the desk De Young turned to face his opponent with a pistol in his hand, when Kalloch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kalloch then started for the door, and De Young raised his pistol as if to fire, but apparently his strength failed him, for the pistol was not discharged, and sinking backwards he fell on the floor. The ball had evidently pierced the base of the brain, and in a few minutes he expired. As Kalloch ran out of the door he was seized by a citizen, and at the same time an officer came up, took him in charge and conducted him to the city prison. In a few moments the street in the vicinity of the Chronicle office was crowded with people eager to learn the particulars. In the rear office M. H. De Young, the brother of the dead man, lay on a lounge surrounded by friends, and evidently overcome by the tragedy, but with dry eyes and a calm but strained voice. He was not present at the time of the shooting, having left home a few minutes later than Charles. The dead man lay on his back on the floor, his face and breast dabbled in blood and his eyes closed. The face bore the calm expression noticeable in the case of those dying from shot wounds. Only one wound was found on his person, although at least four shots were fired by Kalloch, two bullets having pierced the glass door and partition and the third having lodged in the window casing.

Young Kalloch on being arrested was, as the officer remarked, the coolest man he ever saw. He still carried the smoking pistol in his hand and surrendered it to the officer. On his way to the station-house he observed strict reticence, and on being shown to his cell positively refused to have any intercourse whatever with reporters. In the absence of any explanations from the assassin, the act is generally understood to be attributable to the pamphlet recently circulated about the city attacking Mayor Kalloch, the father of De Young's slayer.

Kalloch fired five shots at De Young, of which only one, the fourth, took effect. An officer, Noyes, a few moments before De Young entered the office saw Kalloch walk along Kearney street and peer into the window. He was evidently awaiting the arrival of his victim. When the body was removed to the wagon for conveyance to the morgue cheers, howls and ejaculations of exultation and derision arose from the great crowd. The Coroner's wagon was followed by a hooting, whistling and yelling mob. At the morgue the crowd continued its demonstrations for a while, but soon dispersed.

THE TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

Capture of Apaches and Supplies by Hatch's Forces.

Chicago, April 22.—A special dispatch from Santa Fe, N. M., to the Times, says that after the fight of the 7th inst., in Elbrello Canon, in the San Andre mountains, Gen. Hatch, in pursuance of his plains, concentrated his forces with orders to report to him on the 12th inst., at Mescalero agency.

The movement was successful, and on the 12th inst. Gen. Hatch's corps, reinforced by four companies of the Tenth cavalry, under command of Gen. Grierson surrounded the agency and made prisoners of about 460 warriors of the Mescalero Apaches, together with the old men, women and children of the tribe. Over 200 mules and horses were captured, which were at once transferred to the government pack trains.

Much stolen stock was also found which was ordered by Gen. Hatch to be returned to its owners on proper identification. As the Indians were being disarmed thirty of them made a break for liberty and in the attempt fourteen of the party were killed by the troops.

After a march of 85 miles in 36 hours with little or no water, Major Morrow's command on the 7th inst., struck a small party of hostiles in Degeanon, between the Sacramento and Guadaloupe mountains, routing them, with a loss of three left dead and capturing thirty head of stock.

Of the soldiers wounded in the fight of the 7th inst., four have died up to this time, and there are doubts of the recovery of Captain Carroll. Further news from Gen. Hatch's expedition is hourly expected.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENDRICKS.

Chicago, April 23.—In an interview published in the *Journal* to-day, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks says he will not allow his name to be used in connection with the Vice Presidency this year; that four years ago, unexpectedly and without consultation, he was elected to the second place on the Presidential ticket, and in duty to his party accepted; but now he has a chance to express his views on the subject beforehand. He does not conside the office of Vice President very attractive to a man who is or has been a United States Senator.

When Ansell Randell of Montville, Mo., was dying, he demanded that there be no mourning at his funeral. His coffin and tombstone he had prepared beforehand.

TRIAL LIST.

The court record shows the following cases for trial at April term of court.

SECOND WEEK.

Jerry. Tolan, et ux vs Philip Teats.
Jerry Tolan et ux vs M Strauss, et ux.
C. T. Alexander et al vs J. R. DeHass et al
J. C. Williams use of vs I. Mitchel Ex'r
Abram Crain vs H. M. Meek
W. O. Mulholland vs R. Mulholland.
J. W. Holmes vs Robert Holmes Ex'r
John Kern, vs Jacob Sankey
D. Keller vs S. H. Stover
Peter Rider vs Thomas Bower
John Hoy vs John Gingerich
Melchoir Bierly vs Joseph Bierly
D. G. Bush et al vs Brockerhoff heirs
John Hoy vs Harper Bros.
John Hoy vs John Gingerich
Daniel Derr vs Charles McCafferty
Farmers' Mut. Ins Co vs D. C. Gingerich
Mary Ann Hoy vs John Gingerich
J. E. Tibbens vs Overseers of S. Shoe
John Hoy vs John Gingerich
William Iddings vs Joseph Iddings
Ira C. Leathers vs D. S. Dunham
T. M. Hall et al admr vs E. C Carr admr.
Valentine Reese vs William Walkey
S. Baum vs John Spangler
A. Baum vs John Spangler
Abram Baum vs John Spangler
Millburn, Wane & Co vs Daniel McBride
Ellis Orvis vs Daniel Nestlerode.

JURORS.

Traverse—2d Week.

Taylor—J W Morris, W Calderwood
Benner—John Reese, A Garbrick, H Fishburn
Boggs—Wm Wagner
Bellefonte—S A Brew, W Eckly
Spring—J G Larimer, J Shefler, J Stover
Rush—L Steinrock
Walker—B F Emerick, Jac Garbrick, C S Beck
Ferguson—Jos Gates, D Barr, S D Erb, A J Orndorf
Gregg—Jacob M'Cool
Philipsburg—A J Dress, A Atherton
Penn—A W Ulrich, S Ard
College—T B Christ, S Glenn, J C Bathgate
Burnside—G K Boak
Haines—Wils Russel
Halfmoon—T Wilson
Potter—J C Boal
Marion—W W Beck
Miles—J C Smull
Snowshoe—Jno Gilliland
Union—S K Emrick, A R Hall

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE HORROR AT MARSHFIELD MO.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20, 1880.—The terrible disaster at Marshfield continues to excite intense feeling here, and the bulletin boards at the newspaper offices attracted great crowds all day. It appears that the damage done by the storm was much more general than was at first supposed, a large agricultural region being involved in the ruin wrought, many crops destroyed and farmers impoverished. The tornado swept over the entire length of Webster and Green counties, cutting a swath about a quarter of a mile in width. It was an immense cloud, of a conical shape, looking much like the smoke from burning oil. It was densely black in the centre, but lighter on the edge. It rolled along with a roaring noise, and by its centrifugal force scattered the debris of the wreck it was creating on either side. The air was filled with billions of pieces of planks. It was in shape like a funnel. The rolling motion of the cloud is shown by the trees, the tops of which are not broken but actually twisted off. This visitation was a tornado and not a whirlwind. It was unaccompanied by rain or electric phenomena. The tops of timber in the county for three miles west of Marshfield are twisted off. Dead horses, cows, hogs and dogs were found all along the path of the storm, and even the fowls were killed. Some of the bodies of the lighter animals were blown a great distance. Young trees are barked completely, either by the force of the wind or by contact with debris that filled the air.

A child was blown 1 mile and lodged in a tree with slight injuries.

Other Loss of Life.

It is reported that great damage and loss of life occurred at Russelvillve, thirty-five miles southwest of Jefferson City, and in Morgan county, but nothing definite has been received from there.

A report from Texas county says:—"The town of Licking is very badly torn up, nearly one-half the place being destroyed, but no details have been received."

The Persons Killed In Barrettsville.

Another special to the same paper from California, Moniteau county, says the storm visited the southern portion of that county where it did great injury to the property and killed and wounded a number of persons. It first struck the little town of Barrettsville, destroying almost every house there, then passed down the valley toward North Moreau, demolishing nearly all the buildings in its track.

Seventy-one Dead Bodies Buried at Marshfield—Another Town Destroyed.

St. Louis, April 21.—Seventy-one victims of Sunday's storm at Marshfield have been buried and some twenty-five or more are in a dying condition. The number seriously wounded is about one hundred and fifty. A babe, about eighteen months old, whose mother was killed and whose friends were all wounded, was found on the 19th in the ravine north of the town, where it lay all night. It is now doing well. Another child, two years old, was found on the afternoon of the 19th in a tree where it had been nearly twenty-four hours. It was considerably bruised and will recover. It was claimed yesterday by its parents, who live two miles and a half from the southern portion of the town. The child's aerial flight therefore must have extended over three miles. A wagon has been found that was carried four miles by the wind, and a section of the smokestack of a mill that was carried three miles and a half. It is reported that from thirty to forty persons have been killed by the spurs of the tornado in the country and that the town of Corsecana, in Barry county, is as badly wrecked as Marshfield.

CENTRE CO., LIVES LOST AT MARSHFIELD.

In the fearful storm at Marshfield, Mo., of which we gave an account in last week's REPORTER, and also in this issue, there were several lives lost of persons who some three years ago left Potter township for Missouri. Among the killed are Daniel Wright, wife and child, formerly of Potter's Mills. Also Henry Bollinger, who went from Centre Hill; among the seriously injured we notice the names of Charles and Presley Dollinger, which we presume should read Bollinger, and are children of Henry Bollinger. In Barrettsville by the same storm, among others we find a son of George Harter killed, who no doubt is a relative of the Harters of Pennsvalley.

SERMONS BY TELEPHONE.

How the Same Brooklyn Discourse Was Heard in Six Cities and Towns.

The congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was widely scattered Sunday last, for the sermons were transmitted to various points in New York city, Jersey city, Elizabeth and other points through the telephone. The transmittors in the church were placed under the Mount Olivet table on the platform. The instruments were arranged by Mr. Clintock, the electrician of the Bell Telephone Company, so that whichever way the preacher turned, his words were caught up, even as he walked up and down his fifteen foot rostrum, and carried along the circuit. This was the first attempt to transmit a sermon on such an extended scale, and was regarded as sufficiently successful to demonstrate the possibility of distributing a sermon to any number of hearers. Owing to the necessity for concealing the transmittors from the congregation, as well as the drawback of having but one wire, the sound was not at all times distinct, but was interrupted by inquiries from various points on the circuit. Whenever the preacher thumped his Bible there was a whiz and whirr that was anything but solemn. The music of the choir of the congregation and the soloist were heard plainly all over the circuit, but the big organ sounded like a very diminutive melodeon. The sermons were rather disconnected from the fact that the listeners at the instruments were constantly changing and occasionally the wires would get crossed on the plugs pulled out, so that the discourse would get mixed with messages. The morning sermon ran something like this: "What can be more pitiful [Hallo! Hallo!] than the spectacle represented at West Point? [Hallo! "Chin"—referring to Mr. Chinnock, the electrician—don't cut me off.] How is the young man treated? There—you've cut me off again.] He was ostracised by his comrades. [Hallo! Beach! Hallo!] Insults were showered upon him. [Put that plug in a little tighter.] He works his way onward. But the detestable prejudice of those who should have been his comrades and associates [Stop calling and listen, will you?] single him out [Brown be quiet] for persecution, and the brutal (whirr-r-r!—caused by the preacher pounding the table), cowardly outrage (here a sound like the clashing of cymbals), with accounts of which the newspapers have been teeming for a week, is committed upon him." As soon as all the listeners got quiet, however the sermons were heard with distinctness and when the number of listeners on the circuit was decreased, the sound became much more distinct than when the circuit was open for all. Mr. Chinnock said that with a separate wire there would be no trouble whatever in hearing the whole of any service without interruption. The peculiar tone and accent of the preacher were easily recognizable, and the sermon might have been heard by any one of the 3,000 persons who are in communication with the Bell Telephone Company. Mr Chinnock says that it would be possible for a preacher to stay at home and preach his sermon to a congregation of 10,000 at their homes.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Desire prominently to invite attention to their magnificent line of

Medium-Weight Dress Goods,

Especially adapted to the weather of

MAY AND JUNE,

And for country, seaside, mountain and travelling wear later on.

The experience of past seasons has shown us that in our climate, a class of Dress Textures is demanded equally removed from the thick fabrics of winter and the thin textures of summer. We have accordingly arranged for an altogether exceptional assortment of this class of Fabrics in French, English and American Goods and now submit a stock which must command universal attention as by the testimony of numerous merchants it has no equal.

As fairly representing the class of goods referred to, we nam e the following:

46 INCH GRANITE CLOTHS, 87½c. In Choice Shades.
ILLUMINATED GRANITE, $1.00. Very Scarce and Desirable.
46 INCH PEKIN FOULE, 75c. Extra Quality and Cheap.
ILLUMINATED CHEVRONS, 87½c. 46 Inches in Width.
46 INCH POWDER CLOTHS, $1.00 Would Cost More to Import.
NEW CORDS AND ARMURES, 87½c In Wonderful Variety.
GRANITE CLOTHS and PEKINS $1.00 In Bewildering Assortment,
CORDETTES, RAYES, PEKINS, POLKA DOTS, FACONNES AND CREPE VERGINIA, AT $1.25, In the Newest French Colorings.
CASHMERE BEIGE, 50c. All W ool and 44 Inches Wide.
45 INCH BEIGE VERGINIA, 75c. Splendid for Service.
FRENCH CASHMERE, 50c. Double Width.
23 INCH CASHMERE, 28c. In Gray and Brown Shades.
44 INCH GRANITE MOHAIRS, 62½c. Would cost to-day 75 cts.
44 INCH GRANITE MOHAIRS, 56c. In Beautiful Beige Colorings.
GRANITE CLOTHS, 40 and 50c. 34 Inches in Width.
ROYAL SATIN CLOTHS, 50c In Desirable Shades.
MELANGE CHEVRONS, 25c In Beige Mixed Colorings.
MELANGE GRANITE CLOTHS, 28c. In Beige Mixed Shadings.
44 INCH CAMEL'S HAIR, 50c. In Beautiful Light Shadings.
ILLUMINATED BEIGE, 25c. All wool and suitable for coutry wear
CHOICE MOHAIR MELANGES, At 25, 28 and 31 Cents. Special Bargains at these Prices.
NOVEL BRITISH FANCIES, At 30, 37½ and 50 cents. Adapted for Trimming and Sourtouts.
IN OUR NOVELTY DEPARTMENT. We Have For TRIMMINGS The largest and most Beautiful Combinations of Colorings and the Greatest Range of Prices to be found in Philadelphia,

In connection with above List of Goods suitable for present wear we mention our wonderful stock of FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES. Our importations this season were exceptionally large but the demand has been unprecedented in consequence of the increasing popularity of the goods we offer. Our stock is still complete in every grade and width. FROM 40 cts. to $2.00 PER YARD We are just opening a new invoice of our own.

SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS. The last we shall receive the present season. The prices are still as last year and the goods identically the same.

Ladies who cannot spare the time to visit the city and personally inspect this wonderful exhibit should avail themselves of the advantages offered by our.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE THE BARGAINS.

On account of failing health the undersigned has decided to quit the mercantile business and desires to close out his entire stock as early as possible. He therefore offers the following

Liberal Inducements to all Cash buyers: On bills to the amount of $5 and over a discount of 10 per cent. On bills of $10 and over a discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed. Also will pay the highest market prices for produe in exchange for goods. I offer special inducements on such goods as Shawls, Dressgoods, Mens' Underwear, hats and caps, ready-made Clothing, cottonades, vest patterns and cassimeres, ladies and misses lasting Gaitors.

I purpose however to keep up my stock of groceries to the last, giving all who may call also the advantage in those goods. Heartily thankful to customers for past patronage and trust all will take advantage of the above.

S. M. Swartz. Tusseyville.

8ap4t

New Grain House Completed!

At SPRING MILLS, PA

J. D. LONG

Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of GRAIN, SEEDS AND HIDES,

At the Hightest Market Prices

Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Coal at Low Prices

Also a complete assortment of KIPS, CALFSKINS, SOLE-LEATHER, also ready made

HARNESS.

BRILDES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c., at bottom prices.

18nov 6m

A Maine man made his own coffin several years ago, and placed it in his stable loft. And now he has to go hungry and run ten miles a day to keep from growing too fat for the thing, and even with all that he may be obliged to commit suicide or have the coffin wasted. He is in a very distressing position.

Sellers' Cough Syrup! Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD. Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 7. For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. 1my nr

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

FEVER AND AGUE.

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is an immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a marlarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

GET GOOD BREAD, By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of JOSEPH CEDARS, who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day Fresh Bread, Cakes of all kinds, Pies, etc., etc., Candies, Spices, Nuts, Fruits. Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

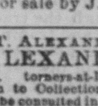
JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

JOHN BLAIR LINN. Attorney-at-Law

Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa 27 feb tf

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



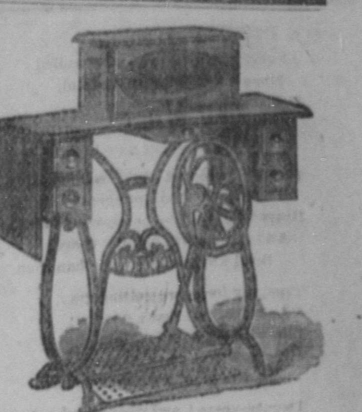
Is sure to cure Spavins, splints, Curb &c. It removes all unnatural enlargements. DOES NOT BLISTER. Has no equal for any lameness on beast or man. It has cured hip-joint lameness in a person who had suffered 15 years. Also cured rheumatism, corns, frost-bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. It has no equal for any blemish on horses. Send for illustrated circular giving POSITIVE PROOF. Price $1. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co, Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., agents, 602 Arch St. Philadelphia, P

For sale by J. D. Murray

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.



BEAUTIFUL NO. 3

Buy no Sewing Machine before examining the CELEBRATED WHITE, the Simplest, Easiest Running, Largest and Handsomest Shuttle Sewing Machine in the world.

Agents Wanted. Write for Circulars.

H. J. BOYER. Ag't, Aaronsburg, Pa.

15ap3m

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—THE BUSH HOUSE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

feb1tf

WANTED.—Men of integrity and ability to sell trees, vines and shrubs; permanent employment to good salesmen. Address D. H. Patty & Co., Nurserymen, 721 Broad St., Newark, N. J. 26feb. 2m.

HARDWARE, *Jas. Harris & Co.*

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS, And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO. Bellefonte.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife; and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

HENRY BOOZER, CENTRE HALL, MANUFACTURER OF Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1879, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of An Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day June, A. D. 1815; entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county, and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1880.

Acr	Pr.	warrantee.	Taxes
		BENNER.	
250		Thomas Johnston	$24 00
50		And, Ceon	1 80
58		Robert Holmes	2 04
50		John Moore	1 80
50		J. D. Harris	1 80
2		John Davis	1 44
100		Foster Tate (owner)	2 60
		BOGGS.	
196		½ of Packer & Lucas	11 40
305	112	John Cochran	23 5[illegible]
379	145	D. Karskadden	30 62
433	163	Jonathin Harvey	33 40
431	40	Moses Hood	33 18
418	40	William Hood	32 18
433	163	Josiah Haines	33 40
424	78	Garret Cettinger	32 64
300		Frank McCoy	23 1[illegible]
		BURNSIDE.	
200		William Miller	9 80
433	163	Bird Wilson	21 27
140		Henry Harris	8 68
100		Michael O'Bryan	1 50
439	183	John Rugg	6 75
415		John Shym	6 44
415		Eli Canoy	6 44
433	163	Samuel Pancoast	6 75
379½		David Lewis	5 58
415		John Baron	6 44
411		Thomas P. Wharton	12 75
34		Walter Stewart	1 06
314	22	Paul Cox	4 28
140	22	John Vaguhn	31 00
433	163	John Donnelly	13 44
433	163	John Kidd	26 84
433	163	Henry Donnelly	26 84
433	163	Robert Brady	40 20
433	163	Robert Gray	26 80
433	163	William Dewart	13 44
433	163	John Dewart	13 14
433	163	James Towers	13 14
433	163	William Gray	13 14
415		John Weitzel	12 89
415		James Black	12 89
415		Joseph J. Wallace	12 89
433	163	William Cook	13 44
433	163	John Cowden	13 44
433	163	William P. Brady	26 80
533	163	Henry Shaffer	26 80
433	163	John Housel	20 15
433	163	John Lyon	20 15
433	163	Charles Goben	26 80
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 44
433	163	John Brady	13 44
415		John Boyd	25 73
433	163	Alex Graves	13 44
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 44
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 46
433	163	John Byers	13 46
415		Jacob Weidmer	12 89
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 46
433	163	Alex Hunter	13 46
433	163	Samuel Hunter	13 46
433	163	Thomas Graves	13 46
433	163	Francis Teuch	13 46
433	153	George Harrison	13 46
433	153	John Nicholson	13 46
433	153	Blair McClanahan	13 46
433	153	Pearson Hunt	53 81
433	153	Polly McClanahan	53 81
433	153	George McClanahan	53 81
433	153	Ann McClanahan	53 81
433	153	George Mead	53 81
433	153	Andrew Pettit	53 81
433	153	William Bingham	53 81
415		Nathan Levy	12 89
415		Joseph Thomas	12 89
433	163	Joseph Wallace	13 46
433	163	Joseph Wallace,	13 46
433	163	William Bell	13 46
433	163	Samuel M Fox	21 27
415		Sarah M. Talman,	21 85
216	83	of Jeremiah Parker	8 24
433	163	Alexander Bell	24 94
433	163	Alex J Dallas,	13 46
		CURTIN.	
403		Rebecca Kelso	24 00
196		Sames Miller	18 60
203		James Irvin	24 80
60		Ed. Hallowell	5 58

Acr	Pr.	warrantee.	Taxes
415		Esther Eddy	53 00
415		Casper Wistar	53 00
380½		Joseph Kelso	8 36
207½		Caleb Lawns	8 36
207½		Isaac Longstreth	8 39
433	163	James White	9 55
337		Lindley Coats	3 00
415		William Gilbert	79 20
433	153	Samuel Scott	38 10
415		Jessie Waln	26 40
415		Mollie Wharton	27 86
415		Joseph Waln	27 86
383		Richard Waln	24 89
390	49	John S. Furst	28 60
433	163	Thomas Hale	33 86
415		Jacob Waln	23 76
320		Jonathin Willis	24 80
207½		Robert Aidsly	13 69
415		John McCauley	18 27
415		Charles Allen	27 28
217		Fishburn Wharton ½	14 59
200		Richard Tunis	17 60
207½		Caleb Lawns ½	3 58
207½		Isaac Longstreth ½	3 58
158	93	Job W. Parker	27 10
135		Henry Donald	8 16
207½		Robert Ainsly ½	35 20
160		Richard, Tunis	14 80
433	163	Thomas McEwen	28 08
217		Fishburn Wharton	28 65
50		J. W. & S. C. Packer	2 20
200		Philip Meyers	35 20
100		Simon Meyers	13 20
428	48	Micahel Meyers	36 96
¼ 434		Joseph Devling	29 10
¼ 326		Job W Packer	6 60
110		W M Packer	7 27
300		⅔ John P Mitchell	6 60
¼ 326		Job W. Packer	2 38
15		½ of J W Packer	13
400		J. Z. Long	15 00
433	163	Benj. R. Morgan	9 50
		FERGUSON.	
50		Isaac Buckley	3 60
50		Josiah Lushby	3 60
50		Richard Mosely	3 60
10		Abraham Hicks	47
		GREGG.	
20	35	John F. Price	42
50		John Rote (owner),	2 51
380		Bernard Hubly	6 48
400		William Taggart	2 10
400		David Taggart	2 10
400		William Logan	2 10
400		John Painter.	2 10
		HAINES.	
436		John Simpson	4 63
185		John Kidd	2 07
228	150	William Mosby	2 44
313	60	Adam Bolinder	3 33
300	60	Albright Swineford	3 19
435		Charles Hall	27 73
		HALF MOON.	
3	50	Abraham Elder	28
44	11	Thos Heyskill (owner),	8 10
24		Jac Vanpool owner	4 42
63	89	C. Vanpool estate (owner),	1 44
69	76	C. Vanpool estate (owner),	4 60
40	10	Peggy Shearer	3 68
		HARRIS.	
407	92	Kearney Wharton	6 73
109		John Irvin	2 91
196		J. C. Fisher	1 96
150		John Irwin	2 87
400		William Brown	7 60
2		Michael Brannen (owner),	19
133		George Fox	3 80
89		John Irwin	1 70
50		John Irwin	95
		HOWARD.	
		William Crossman	1 17
104	63	John Brady	16 06
49	142	Samuel Leathers	5 71
25		Joseph Graysburg	3 51
		HUSTON.	
120		Adam Kuhn.	14 10
		LIBERTY.	
100		J. & D. Gunsaulus	2 35
188		Part John Potter	18 80
175		James A. Quigley	8 23
30		Ross Baker	4 23
175		George D. Hess	8 23
200		Robt & Jas Hayes	52 90
188		Daniel Kronse	15 10
10		Samuel P Shenk, (owner,)	4 70
8		Daniel David,	1 03
		MARION.	
55	18	J D. Shugert	2 26
			24 00
50		W. A. Thomas	24 00
220		Alexander Scott	53 28

Acr	Pr.	warrantee.	Taxes
123	129	Abraham Snyder	29 52
50		William Allison	3 60
53		McCalmont	5 28
42	66	John Cormon	6 04
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	2 40
		MILES.	
425		Henry Toland	7 54
425		David Williams	7 54
425		Samuel Norton	7 54
324		Richard Parker	5 76
324		Jeremiah Parker	5 76
75		Thomas Tones	1 33
422	116	John Mackey	7 51
156	80	Benj. Young	2 75
75		William Barton	1 33
200		Robert Gray	1 77
476		Thomas Grant	8 43
460		Alexander Hunter	8 16
430		Jeremiah Jackson	7 63
125		William Steadman	2 18
130		Robert Taggart	2 31
200		Thomas Smith	3 35
300		Aaron Levy	5 32
430		Robert Brady	7 63
410		Hannah Brady	7 28
429		Robert Gray	7 62
100		Abraham Scott	1 77
50		Samuel Scott	89
150		Abraham Scott	2 67
90		Samuel Scott	1 60
255		Jane Brady	4 52
200		John Brady	3 55
424		George Calhoun	7 53
419		John Sigfried	7 45
300		William Parker	5 32
125		John Dersey	2 22
125		Moore Wharton	2 22
402	134	William Miles	7 12
26		William Packer	44
320		Joseph Fearon	5 68
320	128	George Kitts	5 68
156	60	S Derr & Jac Stahl	4 16
		POTTER.	
400		William Heffman	11 80
400		Daniel Levy	11 80
136	54	John Stoner	2 70
45		Jacob Costaborder	92
90		John Bisner, Sr., (owner),	1 82
580		Parker	19 37
170		Parker	5 38
132		Carethers	2 64
400		Shires Fulmer	12 60
327		S. & A. Scott	10 34
138	134	George Foust	1 38
		RUSH.	
433	153	B. R. Morgan	67 55
433	153	Thomas Greaves	17 36
433	153	David Lewis	17 36
433	153	Philip Eberman	17 36
433	153	Jacob Wetzler	17 36
50		John Wells	2 01
200		Joseph Strong	8 00
250		Paul Wells	10 01
400		James Bush	15 28
300		Thomas Erskin	12 00
433	163	Bennet Lucas	17 36
200		John Burg	8 00
433	163	Henry Pinkerton	17 36
430	9	James Rancy	17 21
300		Matthias Graff	12 00
433	153	Robert Irvin	67 55
433	153	John Funk	45 02
323		Hugh Patton	33 58
450	147	Jacob Rush	68 19
422	44	John Weidman	65 82
402	116	Jacob Weidman	62 52
40		Joseph Harrison	3 91
433	153	Jacob Rudesill	17 38
433	163	Paul Bush	67 55
433	163	Paul Black	67 55
433	164	Paul Such	67 55
433	163	John Borland	67 55
433	163	John Kelly	67 55
433	163	John Bush	67 55
433	163	John Such	67 55
400		John Black	62 40
312		Joseph Wells	48 66
433	153	Richard Malone	67 55
433	153	James Toner	45 02
433	153	John Hambright	67 55
433	153	Andrew Graff	67 55
407	137	Christain Musser	63 65
40		Samuel Chestnut	6 24
15		Casper Lawrence	2 35
433	163	John Hopkins	89 72
433	163	John Wilson	12 29
433	153	Daniel Buckley	67 55
433	153	Richard Peters	22 58
200		John Copenhaver	10 40
100		John Copenhaver	5 20
250		of Andrew Allison	52 00
300		of A Allison & J Lilly	62 40
433	153	William Gray	103 98
6		James Wilson estate (owner),	5 20
		SNOW SHOE.	
40		William P Mitchell	2 66
360		John Pim	46 80

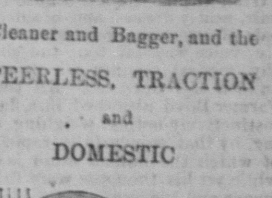
Acr	Pr.	warrantee.	Taxes
433	153	Kearney Wharton	56 35
433		Robert Watters	56 35
100		David Carscaddon	13 00
433	163	Andrew Summers	14 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	56 49
433	153	William Parker	56 49
433	153	Rebecca Waln	56 49
433	153	Benj H Tallman	56 49
433	153	Eli Wharton	56 49
433	153	A S Valentine	56 49
433	153	M T Miliken	56 49
200		N J Mitchell	26 20
433		George Eddy	56 37
383		James T Hale	49 79
433		James McManus	56 29
433		Samuel Linn	56 29
433		Benjamin R Morgan	50 29
433	153	Thomas Greaves	56 35
433		Andrew Bayard	56 29
434		½ of Samuel Dobson	28 20
216		½ of Jeremiah Parker	7 01
300		Job Reilly	73 20
400		D Karskaden	26 00
100		Sarah Bittlebell	6 50
409	73	N J Mitchell	26 49
412	44	David Carscadon	53 83
412	44	David Carscadon	53 83
287	80	David Carscadon	37 38
433	120	Luke Minser	28 21
433	153	Francis West	14 10
433	153	William H West	14 10
433	153	John West	14 10
433	153	D H Cunningham	14 10
368	71	John M Nesbit	14 10
360	144	Hugh Pim	46 87
360	144	John Reiley	46 87
433		Burd Wilson	56 32
433	163	Kearney Wharton	56 37
		SPRING.	
15		John L Kurtz	1 47
3		Thomas Harrison, (owner,)	48
92	102	Thomas Thornburg	5 79
		TAYLOR.	
176		Moses Coats	47 13
400		James Bush	31 20
433	163	Thomas M'Common	33 77
433	163	Ely Hootman	33 77
100		James Moore	3 90
50		Vincent Stephens	3 90
433	163	Lesly Malone	33 77
433	163	John M'Common	33 77
176		Moses Coats	28 36
60		Joseph Yoder	30 60
434		Hugh Hamilton	22 14
434		W W Montgomery	44 26
434		John Montgomery	44 26
150		John Carr	17 85
200		James Carr	30 60
100		Michael Weidner	12 75
100		Michael Weidner	40 80
80		Jacob Beck	7 36
100		George Mong	5 10
433	153	Mary Smith	33 15
100		William Wilson	15 30
100		David Ralston	15 30
15		A M Elder	12 75
250		Clement Beckwith	63 75
123		Tract No. 1	43 89
180		Tract No. 2	45 90
189		Tract No. 18	48 20
141		Tract No. 8	35 96
210		Tract No. 12	82 08
71		of Thomas McClure	7 25
90		C Vanpool	9 18
397		William Bell	102 00
96		R Molholland	20 18
		UNION.	
100	80	William Brower	24 75
250		Ann Deal	41 25
200		P. & R. Kuhns	20 80
100		Jane Blake	21 30
100		Samuel Phipps	21 30
117		Boyce Davis	6 10
433	153	Robert Stewart	22 58
398¼		Ebenezer Branham	5 20
139		Samuel Phipps	14 46
140		John Cooper	14 56
50		Royce Davis	5 20
82	26	Rudolph Mulholland	15 95
		WALKER.	
74	96	Christ Rohrer	28 60
212		Samuel Barkman	8 08
100		David Reed	5 70
560		Mary McEwen	10 64
201	133	James Sutler	7 70
40		John Baker	1 52
46		John McComing	86
79		Henry Duck, Sr., (owner,)	3 02
		WORTH.	
174		Hoover & Reese	26 78
100		William Shipen, jr.,	12 60
433	163	Samuel Scott.	13 46

A. YEARICK, *Treasurer.*
Treasurer's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. April 10, 1880.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

GEISER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING

Grain Separator



Cleaner and Bagger, and the PEERLESS, TRACTION and DOMESTIC



STEAM ENGINES,

Manufactured only by GEISER MANUFACTURING Co., Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

The world challenged for good work. Grain saving, Light and Smooth Running, cleaning perfectly in all kinds of grain—wet or dry. Also the

NOVELTY HAY & GRAIN RAKE

the Best Rake out. Manufactured by S. & G. HAUCK, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

J. A. Fleming, Agent,

18mar3m CENTRE HALL, PA.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS, Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-73.

HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGE, 25 cts. Makes five gallons of a delicious and sparkling beverage,—wholesome and temperate. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Address, Chas. E. Hires, Manufacturer, 215 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 26feb6m.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Apr. 29 80.

☞ Terms.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. G. L. Goodhart, Sec'y. W. R. From, N. G.

Old Fort Lodge, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. O. F. Herlacher, Sect. J. J. Arney, W. M.

Progress Grange, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. Leonard Rhone, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Wolf's new goods is about being opened, finest stock yet brought to this town.

—The editor is at Harrisburg attending the state convention.

—People are better dressed since the famous Standard Clothing hall keeps so great a stock at so low prices. All can afford good clothing now. Thank Goldman for it. The Standard is headquarters, and no mistake.

—Honor to whom honor is due—it is due, as it is true, that Sechler's keep the purest freshest and most wholesome groceries at all times in this county, and sell at a trifle above wholesale prices for cash.

—Samuel Pennington, the young man who was shot on February 17th, at Houtsdale, by the notorious Jack Neveling, died on Saturday night about 12 o'clock.

—The Grove Bros. of Danville have contracted for the ore on the lands of Smith, Blair & Co., between Mifflinburg and Hartley.

—Mr. Goodhart, of the firm of Goodhart & Houtz, Lewistown, popped in on us the other day. He is a man of goodlooks as well as a good-heart, and about as pleasant as it is necessary for any one to be. He is a native of this valley, and came over to attend a family re-union at his fathers, Mr. John Goodheart, of Gregg twp.

—Did you hear the news? Did you hear that you can save money by going to the Philad. Branch, late Newman's, where you can get clothing expressly made for their own trade? The Philad. Branch is now the largest clothing store outside the city. They have only one price, and every article marked, so there is no deception. We know that you get cheaper and better clothing there than elsewhere.

—Such excellent, strong and lasting material is put into all Lee's new rigs that vicious horses have given up the notion of smashing any of them. Hence you are safe against a run off if you find yourself in a rig put up at Lee's shops.

—Just as was expected, Fiedler & Runkle take the lead in the lower end of the valley for splendid new goods. The ladies are delighted, men are pleased, all are benefitted, and bargains better than elsewhere. They are a first class firm and understand the wants of the people.

—We venture to say there are no less than twenty steam sawmills in operation in Pennsvalley, greedily turning our forests into lumber for foreign markets. There was a day, not over twenty years back, when a steam sawmill would have been a great curiosity, but now there is scarce a neighborhood but what sports one or two of these mills. The consequence is that the tracts of fine timberlands of which this valley boasted, are fast falling to the greed of the steam mill and ere long our mighty pines and stalwart oaks will cease to be as protectors of our fields against fierce storms and blighting winds that chill our grain lands.

—Mr. Wm. Wolf is now in the city to purchase his spring and summer goods. His new stock will arrive the latter part of this week. Mr. Wolf has a habit of selecting his goods with care and with a view to suit the circle of his trade. It is well known that his store is one of the most reliable to be found for quality of goods kept. He purchases only the best leaving others to deal in the cheaper stuff that is calculated to deceive, and make it dear to the purchaser in the end. Ladies can look for the latest and finest styles of dress goods, and gentlemen will find cloths and cassimeres genuine in every thread. The same may be remarked as to groceries, queensware, &c. Call at the old stand before making purchases, satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

—The King of Siam will soon start on a visit to the United States. By all means let him be taken to the top of our glorious Nittany mountain and to the cave below Centre Hall, we will gladly lend him our rod for a chance at the specled beauties in the 7 Mt's.

—All suits at law are expensive, but in any suit you slip into at the Phil. Branch, you save money. Mind that is true. Lewins and Stern will prove it.

—The style and durability of all work made at Murray's coach-shops, are sure to prove satisfactory—but there will be no insurance against accidents or unreasonable usage.

—The Philipsburg Journal of last Saturday says: "The strike has come to an end so far as the mines around Philipsburg and Morrisdale are concerned. Morrisdale, Decatur, Derby, Union and the Cambell Mines are all in full operation, and about as much coal is being put out now as before the strike. These mines are occupied by the old hands principally, except Morrisdale, where a large number of new men have been engaged.

—A good understanding and a good sole is what every man, woman and child should have at all times. Now when you wear a boot or shoe that you get at Powers & Son, you have the best understanding and sole the world can produce. They are noted for selling none but honest goods, and they are not surpassed for low prices. Give them a call and satisfy yourselves that at Powers' is the best shoe store in the country.

—Nearly every farmer gets his plaster of Krumrine & Son, at Spring Mills, because they have control of the plaster trade at that point, and facilities by which they are enabled to sell lower than all other dealers, and pay the highest prices for grain.

—The cold and dry winds of the latter part of March and 1st and 2nd weeks in April, have been damaging to many of the grain fields in our valley. With warm rains and a continuation of favorable weather, however, we have no doubt the backset which our wheat fields have suffered would be overcome.

—A down-east paper goes for a contemporary for habitually re-writing its locals to make them look original and avoid credit. It thinks it stealing of the lowest sort. We think too it is.

—If you want to go fishing we will tell you what stream to follow for good luck without fail. Follow the clear and pure stream that leads to Sechler's grocery, where you get the choicest fresh mackerel the market affords. Sechler's pride themselves upon this fact.

Kidney-Wort in hot weather sustains the system and keeps up the strength.

—Scan your trade dollars closely and when you are fferedone of the date 1880 refuse it. There having been none minted this year all with that date are spurious.

—Absalom Sauer's barn near Meiser Station, Snyder Co., was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock Monday night, with all its contents, including 400 bushels of corn, 2 horses, wagons, hay, &c,

—John Minihan, of Renovo, who had both legs crushed while attempting to get on a freight train on Thursday night last, died of his injuries at noon on Monday.

—*Jersey Butter.*—Jersey Butter is all the fashion, and it has become so, mainly because the makers have kept up in uniform color through the year, using artificial color when necessary. Dairymen who wish to be in the fashion must use the Perfect Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson, & Co., Burlington, Vt.

We are informed by Mr. Wm. Emerick that Wm. F. Reynolds, of Bellefonte had taken the ore lease on his lands near Centre Hall, at 50 cents per ton.

—Don't fail to call at the Beehive and examine their immense stock of dry goods.

—We were favored with refreshing rain Saturday and Sunday.

—Dinges has received his new stock of dry goods, notions and groceries, and sells at a very small margin.

—John Snook's house, at Logansville, was burned last week—caused by a bad chimney.

—Anything usually kept in a store is now kept by Dinges.

—Fiedler & Runkle, of the Farmers' Store, in Haines can tell you who will be the next president, how to work the 15 puzzle and where to get the best and cheapest goods. Just go and see them about all these things.

—Capt. Isaac Lytle, formerly of Bellefonte, lawyer, died at Trenton, N. J., last week. The mother of George Eckel of Pine Grove, died two weeks ago, aged 78 years.

—If it were not for Goldman's Standard Clothing hall, what would people do for cheap clothing? Couldn't get along.

For thirty years Mrs. Martha P. Graves of South Killingly, Conn., had been deaf. She recently dreamed that her hearing was restored, and on the second morning following she awoke with hearing perfect.

—The Philad. Branch clothing store is better than any lottery and you are always sure of making something in any suit you buy. There has just been received from their manufactroy in Philadelphia, the largest, finest and cheapest assortment of ready made clothing ever offered in this county. Go at once before it is too late.

The world renowned shorthorn cow, the First Duchess of Oneida, by the Tenth Duke of Thorndale, belonging to Lord Skelmersdale, is dead. She died of congestion of the liver. She was bought by Lord Skelmersdale in 1873 for $30,600.

—For fine neckwear go to Lewins Philad. Branch.

—Mr. R. H. Duncan last week disposed of the larger portion of the Spring Mills property lying south of the railroad, and embracing the brick mansion, store, mill, hotel, several tenant houses, and about 100 acres land. Mr. George A. Runk of Philadelphia will take possession of the property sold and carry on business, excepting the store which will be continued as heretofore by Duncan & Son. The property transferred is one of the most valuable in the county.

—A few reasons why we expect every body to buy from the Philad. Branch: 1st. Every body likes to save money, as the old maxim is, money saved is money made, and the Branch guarantees to sell goods 25 per cent. less then any other house in Centre county. 2nd. They manufacture their own goods, and guarantee all their goods as sold or money refunded. 3rd. They buy in larger quantities, and need not pay the percentage to wholesalers. 4th. Their goods are better fitting, and better made, last and not least, better trimmed. 5th. They carry the largest stock in Centre county, and you can surely suit yourself. 6th. There is no gouging done, as they have only One Price and all goods marked in plain figures. 7th. They are always ready and willing to show their goods whether you wish to purchase or not. Therefore go to the Philad. Branch, for it will be to your interest, Lewins will always be glad to see you.

—Nine burglars and thieves escaped from the Albany, N. Y. jail on Monday evening by digging beneath the wall.

—For a fine straw and fur hat go to Lewins Philad. Branch.

—Bargains! Bargains! where? at C. Dinges.

—If you see a man with a handsome suit of clothes on, and you ask him where he got it, your are invariably told he got it at the Standard Clothing hall, opposite the Brockerhoff, where the largest stock is found and the lowest prices.

General Joe. Lane, a hero of Buena Vista, and who ran for Vice-President with Breckinridge in 1860, is seeking the United States Senatorship in Oregon.

—Dinges' new and enlarged store room is now filled with new goods. Call.

—Miss Minerva Gift will commence teaching music the first week in May, in Centre Hall and vicinity.

—For anything in gents wearing apparel go to Lewins Philad. Branch.

—*A Democrat Cured.*—A leading democrat of Burlington, Mr. E. M. Sutton, speaks in the highest terms of the curative power of the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It first cured him of a distressing Kidney disease, and he now uses it whenever he has any symptoms of biliousness or needs toning up. It acts efficiently on the bowels, and cures the worst cases of piles.

—Go to Swartz's Store to buy your goods, he sells at astonishingly low prices for cash.

—Go west, young man, but first get a good and cheap trunk at the Standard Clothing hall, where you find them all sizes, and where you can get the cheapest suit of clothes in the world.

—Things are booming at Dinges' new Store. He made a lucky strike in purchasing low, hence will sell low.

—Court commenced this week. The attendance is large.

—R. H. Duncan's sale, Saturday, 1st. Neff's sale 8th.

—Call at Dinges' and see his fine stock of goods.

During the recent floods in Greenville. S. C., large flocks of wild geese went into the city, and many persons enjoyed shooting them from their back piazzas.

—Go to the Beehive for your Carpets, Oil cloths, and Curtain goods.

The school exhibition at Seneca Falls had to be indefinitely postponed, more than two-thirds of the chrildren having been taken suddenly ill with measles.

—It is a notable fact that no candidate for president can get his boom rightly under headway until he is clothed in a suit got at the Philad. Branch. Those candidates always look more respectable. Lewins sells cheapest clothing 25 per ct. less than elsewhere.

—Special bargains in shoes, corsets, Hosiery, gloves, notions, &c., all new goods, at the Beehive.

—All ladies that feel themselves interested in furnishing of the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. are requested to meet in the Hall on next Friday evening for the purpose of consulting together. It is hoped all that can make it suit to be present will do so.

—We advise all to go to the Beehive and get their measure taken for a full suit. Prices lower than the lowest. A good fit guaranteed or no sale.

A cyclone struck the north line of Adams County, Ill., Friday evening. Twenty houses and barns are known to have been demolished and several persons killed and wounded.

—Never pass Sechler's grocery if you wish a good article of coffee, tea, sugar, dried fruit, cheese, fish, soaps, molasses, syrups, stone ware, queensware, and a hundred other articles, all first class and no deceit. No one has yet made a purchase at Sechlers that did not prove as represented. There is honorable dealing every instance, in every thing you buy.

To The Point.—The following from an exchange is applicable to almost any locality where newspapers are published. When lodges and associations pass resolutions of condolence, immortalizing virtues of some deceased brother, and then resolve on having the said resolutions printed in the newspapers, would it not be proper to adopt a supplementary resolution making the necessary appropriation thereof? So many good people die that were we to embalm their attributes in condolence resolutions, it would turn our local page into a sort of typographical graveyard. If a lodge is not sufficiently sorry to pay the cost of printing its resolutions, it had better not adopt them at all.

Local Convention of the Y. M. C. A. —The convention of the Young Men's Christian Association held in this place last Saturday and Sunday, April 24 and 25, proved a success, although the weather was unfavorable the greater part of the time. The State Secretary, Rev. S. A. Taggart, was present and presided at the meetings. A meeting for social conference with reference to both special and general work of Associations was held in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., on Saturday forenoon.

Saturday afternoon a public meeting was held in the M. E. church. Mr. McCombs, of the State College, gave an interesting address with regard to the developing and strengthening of Associations in the smaller towns. Mr. Harter, from Hartleton gave a history of the work that had been and is going on at Hartleton. Mr. Duncan from Bellefonte delivered an elaborate address on the Literay work of Associations and the practicability of having such a factor in all our Association. Mr. Mitchell of Bellefonte briefly recapitulated some methods of Bible Study, giving several new ideas which, if carried out cannot but help to increase the interest in Bible Study. After a few remarks by several of the delegates, the meeting closed for the afternoon.

The Saturday evening meeting was held in the same church, lead by Mr. Wm. Harter, the subject for the evening being "Personal Work." Rev. Taggart and Mr. Chas. Cromley both made addresses on the subject, and showed that without personal work there can be very little good accomplished, and urged upon all the importance of doing their duty in this matter. Several other delegates made remarks on the same subject.

On Sunday morning a consecration service was held in the Ev. church. After devotional exercises Rev. Taggart proceeded to address the meeting and was followed by Mr. Cromley, McCombs and others. An opportunity was then given to all who wished to reconsecrate themselves to the Christian work; quite a number availed themselves of the privilege, and resolved to devote more time to the Master's service.

A Young Men's meeting was held in the Luth. church on Sunday afternoon and was lead by Mr. J. M. Duncan. Rev Taggart delivered one of his usual forcible addresses, and was succeeded by Mr Cromley, McCombs, White, Loughman, Heaston, and others, all of whom made plain and impressive the duty and importance of young men out of Christ of returning to him, and at the same time showed how young men were benefitted by joining or attending the meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association. Remarks were also made upon several other topics, all concerning the welfare of young men.

On Sunday evening a union farewell meeting was held in the same church Rev. Taggart spoke of the object, the work, and the influence of the Young Men's Christian Associations. He also made plain the duty of all professing Christians toward the Association, showing that it was not in opposition to the Church, but, on the other hand, that it worked for the prosperity and good of the Church. He was followed by Prof. J. W. Heaston who spoke about the temptations that beset young men, and how the Young Men's Christian Association may keep them from going to ruin. Mr. Chas. F. Cook, Dist. Sec'y., also made a few appropriate remarks on the work of the Association. Quite a number of delegates and members of the Centre Hall Association made minute remarks on the impressions they had received during the convention, all of which tended to encourage every one to work on in this grand cause. Revs. Fischer and Miller made some excellent remarks in regard to the Associations. The music was good, especially on Suday afternoon and evening. Taken altogether the convention was a success, and we think all who attend the meetings enjoyed them, and would be glad to see another convention at this place. The following is a list of delegates present at the convention:

State Secretary, Rev. S. A. Taggart.
State College—J. Kelley, M'Combs, Ira J. Loughman, Robt. Tate, Gilbert White, Alexander Hamil, Prof. J. W. Heaston, —— Bruner.
Bellefonte—Chas. F. Cook, Jas. H Potter, J. Mason Duncan, Geo. L. Potter, Isaac Mitchell.
Altoona—Chas. R. Cromley.
Hartleton—Wm. Harter.

—For hats, shirts, ties, collars, and all kinds of gent's furnishing goods, the Beehive is headquarters. Prices the very lowest. Goods marked in plain figures.

A THOUSAND AFGHANS KILLED.

General Stewart's Desperate Struggle to Enter Ghuzni.

Cabul, April 23.—General Stewart entered Ghuzni on the 20th instant, after a successful battle the day before, in which the Afghans lost more than a thousand men killed, General Stewart's loss was 17 men killed and 115 wounded.

London, April 23.—Additional advices from Cabul represent that General Stewart, while marching twenty-five miles south of Ghuzni, encountered about 15,000 Afghans, and, while he was preparing to attack them, 3,000 of the enemy's horse rushed upon both flanks of his line. After an hour's desperate fighting the enemy was beaten and the whole body dispersed over the country.

Vienna, April 23.—A dispatch to the Press from Cettinje says that on the 21st instant, a high Montenegrin officer and the Secretary of the Turkish Mission left Podgoritza for Tusi to confer with the Albanians there. On their arrival they were met by a volley of musketry and barely succeeded in escaping alive. On the 22d instant the Montenegrins advanced to occupy Tusi. An engagement took place between the Turkish Arnauts and the Montenegrins, a few being wounded.

BUENA ESPERANZA.

Formalities to be Observed by the Spanish Court in Honor of the Coming Birth of a Child to Alfouso and Christine.

Madrid, April 23, 1880.—According to the ancient usage of the Spanish Court, the royal physicians meet at the beginning of the fifth month of the Queen's pregnancy and draw up a medical report that Her Majesty is in a state of buena esperanza, The official announcement of the fact is then made in the Gazette and in the Cortes. The event is celebrated by public festivities, gala receptions, levees at court, a grand parade of troops and a large display of bunting. The royal family and the court, accompanied by a splendid retinue and escort, proceed in state to the Cathedral of Atocha, through street lined with soldiery, to attend the "Te Deum." This programme will be strictly carried out on Sunday and Monday next, after the royal physicians have published their report in the Gazette.

DOUBLE LYNCHING.

Moberly, Mo., April 21.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, about forty men visited the jail here and with drawn revolvers, forced the officers on duty to admit them. They then seized Henry Mitchel, Dick Yancy and Alferd Cateon, three negroes, charged with murdering another negro named Geo. Matthews, near here, a short time ago, took them to the railroad trestle about three miles from the town and hanged Mitchel and Yancy. Cateon was not a party to the murder, but was strung up untill he told all he knew about the affair and was then releas

An Illinois youth, husking corn in a field near the railroad, saw a new locomotive, with a red smoke stack. He became frightened, and ran to the house crying: "That 'ere engine is going to bust, sure; it's red hot clean to the top of the stovepipe."

THE DIGGING UP OF TROY COMPLETED.

From the St. Petersburg Golos.

We have received a letter from the famous archaeologists, Schliemann, dated Athens, March 14. We print this extract:

"I have just returned from Asia Minor, where I have at last finished that digging out of Troy which I began in 1870. During ten years I have struggled with great difficulties, among which perhaps the most troublesome has been the large amount of debris under which the ancient city was buried. It has been necessary to dig down and dig up the ground for more than sixteen yards below the surface. But I am fully recompensed for all my trouble. I found the remains of seven different ancient cities; the last of them was the Ilion of Homer. That city was built by the Æolians, banished from Greece by the Dorians in the Eleventh century before our era. In one of the buried cities I found many staines of Minerva with the owl's head, whence her name of Glancopis. In another city were found many images of the divinities. But the most interesting and important of all discoveries is, of course, the city of King Priam. Every article found in the ruins of that city bear unmistakable signs of having been destroyed by fire and in a time of war. There were discovered many remains of human bodies in full armor. I dug out and cleared away the debris from the entire wall that surrounded the city, and also from all the principal buildings. Now I am finishing a large volume in English describing with full details all my discoveries and containing 200 illustrations of the most important of the discoveries. My Trojan collection is now in London, but at the end of this year I shall take it to my villa in Athens, which is fireproof, built only of marble and iron. I have received large offers for my collection from the United States, England, France, and Germany, but I cannot part with it for any money in the world.

A PARTY OF FIVE YOUNG WOODSMEN KILLED OR DROWNED IN SEVEN MONTHS.

Williamsport, Pa., April 20.—Last September Francis H. Kelly, James and Henry Briggs (brothers), William Barkley, and Thos. Gunn, five young woodsmen, came from New Brunswick to work in the lumber woods along the Susquehanna. James Briggs was killed by a falling tree a few days after going to work. His brother went to Michigan to work in the pines. As he was standing near a fellow chopper one day the axe slipped from the chopper's hands and struck Briggs in the stomach, killing him instantly. In January last William Barkley fell from a log on the Susquehanna during a drive, and was drowned. Some time afterward, as Thomas Gunn was starting logs on a hill in the woods, a log suddenly started rolling. It struck Gunn, knocked him down, rolled over him, and crushed him to death. Francis Kelly, the last one of the five comrades, then went to work for Cochran Brothers, in Medick's Run, in Cameron county. One day last week he, with others was driving logs down the stream, and a heavy jam occurred. Kelly went out on the jam to loosen the logs. A large hemlock tree stood on the bank. The high water had washed away the earth from around its roots. One of the men saw that it was tottering, and likely to fall across the creek directly where Kelly was standing. The men shouted to Kelly. Before he could get out of the way the tree fell, and crushed the young man to death. He had written to his mother in New Brunswick some time before, telling her of the singular fatality that had befallen the men who came to the States with him. A few hours after his death a letter addressed to him arrived at Driftwood Post Office. It was from his mother. She appealed to him not to engage in driving logs.

THE KING OF SIAM AND A SHIP LOAD OF SERVANTS COMING TO AMERICA.

Washington, April 25.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Mr. Everts read a letter from the United States Counsel at Bangkok, Siam, saying that the King of that country would start the latter part of this month for a tour through Europe and the United States. After giving the details of the route which the King would take, the Counsel urged the preparations be made to properly receive the King in America, and be treated with every consideration. It was concluded to notify the Congress Committees on Foreign Affairs of the King's anticipated visit, and to recommend an appropriation sufficient to receive him. The practicability of sending a United States man-of-war to convey him from England was discused at some length without action, it being thought best to defer the question until the King shall have arrived in Europe. The entire party, including servants, it is thought, will be larger than can be accommodated on a man-of-war.

Value of Swamp Muck.—Some time ago, we remarked that an acre of swamp muck of good quality, 3 feet deep, was actually worth $25,000. No doubt such a statement is surprising. So was the statement of Dr. Lawes of England, that a ton of bran fed to cows, returned more than its cost in manure. Swamp muck, free from sand, contains 2 per cent, or 40 lbs, of Nitrogen in a ton. Nitrogen is worth in the market, 25 cents a pound. So that a ton of swamp muck is actually worth $10 for the nitrogen in it. All that is needed is to work up the muck so as to make the nitrogen available. An acre of swamp muck 3 feet deep, contains 2,500 tons, and would require 8 months to draw out, at 10 loads a day. Few persons realize the value of the fertilizing elements of common waste matters which lie under their feet, and the innumerable tons of matter, that may be available for fertilizing purposes, and that much of the idle and neglected materials represent a vast amount of wealth.—*American Agriculturist for April.*

There used to be a member of Congress from Vermont named Poland, who liked his glass of whiskey. He went out to Maine one campaign to take the stump and the liquor prohibition there made it fashionable for the stump orators to drink milk when speaking. They used to have the milk in mugs on the stand, but some of Judge Poland's friends knew what he liked and put two mugs of whiskey on the table. From his seat he supposed the mugs contained milk and he didn't particularly notice them when he began to speak till he felt thirsty. Then he picked up a mug, drained it dry with a delighted expression, and as he set it down gave the whole thing away by exclaiming: "Y, gods, what a cow!"

HEAVY SNOWS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, April 22.—Reports from the Pacific railway report heavy snows on the Central Pacific railway and trains blockaded. Rain storms are reported throughout the state and if the storm continues there will be a general flood in the Sacramento valley.

300 HOUSES BURNED AT HULL (ONT.).

Ottawa, Ont., April 21.—A fire at Hull opposite this city destroyed over 300 houses. These were of wood and occupied by the poorer classes. The distress will no doubt be very great. The loss is neatly $600,000,

A dispatch from Los Angles, Cal., says that R. Hoyle, the defaulting tax collector from Georgia, whose case has been before the Superior and Supreme Courts for several weeks on a writ of habeas corpus, commited suicide in his cell on Thursday night by shooting himself in the presence of the guard and Mr. Collins, the agent of the State of Georgia.

THE WESTERN TORNADO.

A Meteorological View of It-A Wave of Water in the Rear of the Cloud Spouts.

St. Louis, April 22.—Professor John H. Tice, the well known meteorologist of this city, who went to Marshfield to investigate the phenomena connected with the storm of Sunday night, telegraphs the *Republican* as follows: "Everywhere along the track of the tornado there is evidence of a wave of water following in the rear of the cloud spouts. At some places there are only faint traces of such a wave, at others the debris is carried up and over obstructions two or three feet high. These waves or currents flowed in greatest volume up hill. There are places where the entire top soil is washed away by the currents.

"Fibrous roots and tufts of grass show their direction to have been up hill, and, what is significant, from all points of the compass towards the top of the hill, where the tornado was raging at the time and expending its force. No trace at any point can be found where they flowed down hill. Many level places are swept clear of soil. Leaves, grass, debris of wrecked buildings and fragments of planks carried along by the current, and left in its track, arranged themselves longitudinally to the current. The following interesting fact is vouched for by George Gilbert, of this place,

"He and his wife and four children were on a visit eight miles in the country, and the centre of the tornado passed within five or six yards from where they were. A wave of water, apparently fifteen feet high, rolled in the rear of the point of contact of the cloud spout with the earth. It rolled over them in a second, and was icy cold, drenching them thoroughly."

In 1843 four gentlemen entered their sons at boarding-school at Cokesbury, S. C. They had been for years intimate friends and clergymen in the Methodist Church. These boys remained at this school, room-mates and class-mates, for two years, and entered Wofford College, standing relatively first, second, third and fourth in a large class. They remained at this institution four years, were room-mates all the time, graduating relatively first, second, third and fourth. They then entered a law office at Spartanburg and studied law under the same Chancellor. The war broke out, and at the call for troops they all entered Jenkins's rifle regiment from South Carolina, and were messmates in the same company. Being near the same height, they stood together as comrades in battle in this regiment. At the second battle of Mannassas, August, 1864, a shell from the enemy's battery fell in the ranks of this company, killed these four boys and none other in the company. They are buried on the battle-field and sleep together in the same grave. Their names were Capers, McSwain, Smith and Duncan, and they were the sons of Bishop Capers, Rev. Drs. McSwain and Smith, of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Verginia, the last being a brother of Rev. Dr. Ducan, of Randolph Macon College. The grave is marked by a granite cross and inclosed with an iron railing.

The intelligent telegraph operator is on the rampage again, and has been so in Europe ever since the deposition of Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey. Queen Victoria telegraphed to his captors in French, "soignez le bien," or "take good care of him." The wires said "Saignez le bien," which means something very different, namely, "bleed him well." An English pleasure party reaching home in safety, telegraphed that they "arrived all right," but it read when received, "arrived all tight." Just as a member of the House of Lords was rising to speak, a telegram was put into his hands from his wife, reading, "I flee with Mr.—— to Dover straight. Pray for me." The peer left the House and took the next train for Dover to pursue his eloping spouse; but there was no trace of her and he went home, where he found her sitting up as though nothing had happened. He asked her what she ment by her telegram. She answered she mènt just what she said, of course: "I tea with Mrs.——in Dover street. Stay for me."

The St. Helena (Montana) *Star* states that Miss Priscilla Harrison, a visitor at the house of her sister, Mrs. Cook, went out for a walk on the 11th instant and did not return. Search was instituted and maintained for eight days, when the missing woman was found far up the mountain. The searching party was attracted to her by the barking of two dogs which had accompanied her and kept with her all the time. It is thought that these dogs saved her life by keeping her warm at nights, one sleeping on her feet, the other by her side. When it is remembered that it was freezing every night during that period, the fact of her surviving the exposure at all is remarkable. She was asleep on a rock when found. Her gaiters and the bottoms of her skirts were worn off with her struggles through the brush, and she had taken parts of her clothing and wound it round her feet for protection.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.12
Rye, 65c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Potatoes ber bu. 20c
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Michael Decker Sr. late of Gregg twp., decd., all person knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

MICHAEL DECKER Jr.
GREENE DECKER.
SUSAN DECKER.
Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of P. D. Neff, late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

SARAH C NEFF
FLORA O. NEFF,
Admr's.
29ap 6t

Settlement.—All parties interested are also notified that the 10th and 11th days of May have been fixed upon for making settlement with sa. i estate and a general attendance is ask

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTATION. ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

29Jan

☞COME AND SEE! ☞COME AND SEE! ☞COME AND SEE!

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

The Biggest Boom.
In Haines Twp.

AT **FIEDLER & RUNKLE'S.**
FARMERS STORE.
Where you find an immense stock of Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware
and Groceries, and
THE CHEAPEST OF ALL,
and Best Bargains.
ap22 6t Go and See.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Hettinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL BARTGES,
22ap 6t Adm'r.

GREAT
FALL
—OPENING—
AT
Wolf's Stand.

THE
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE
GROCERY
DEPARTMENT

Is filled with Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO
HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

PENNSYLVANIA RR.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will un a follows:

WESTWRD

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	6 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renova	11 00 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila.	8 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 20 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 02 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 25 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 50 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadalphia	11 50 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 25 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	"	Lock H ven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	8 33 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 08 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renova	8 40 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
"	"	Montandon	12 18 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE	aves	Williamsport	2 35 a m
	r at	Harrrisburg	3 55 a m
	a	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Par cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunda Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1.00 bottles or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by sending three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent tamp.
24J14t

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

DINGES' THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.

Just received from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA at Dinges new stand, Centre Hall, a FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c. LADIES DRESS GOODS, EVERY STYLE, LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS. FRESH LINE OF GROCERIES, ALL NEW. WOOD AND WILLOW WARE COAL OIL, TWO KINDS. DRIVING WHIPS, A FINE ASSORTMENT.

Large Stock of WALL PAPER,

Varied assortment of Tobaccos—all very Low.

Determined to do business by selling cheap and offering bargains to all, he asks a share of the public patronage, at his new and enlarged Store.

29ap 3m. C. DINGES.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

For the coming
Fall and Winter
TRADE
WE ARE FULLY PREPARED.
Now is the Time!
Select Your Goods
FROM
FRESH,
NEW STOCK.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS
MADE TO ORDER

A LARGE STOCK OF
Sole Leather,
Calf-Skins, Kips,
ETC., ETC.,
At Bottom Prices.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa

COURT PROCLAMATION.

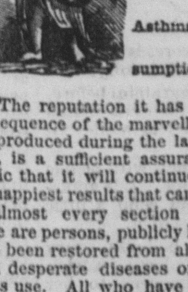
Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11 day of March A. D., 1880, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April being the 26th day of April 1880, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1880, and in the 103 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sher

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. Cherry Pectoral always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

—HARDWARE!—

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS—PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,
—AND THE—
WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

☞Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in☜
☞HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.☜

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!
at I. J. Grenoble's Store!
SPRING MILLS,
has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!
Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic
DRYGOODS!
Full lines of
MERINO UNDERWEARS,
For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes.
HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
And the most complete assortment of
NOTIONS
in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that willcompel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank 14may

DR J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Known Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why are we Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT RADICALLY CURES BILLIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their strength and power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billious pains and aches!
Why be tormented with Piles and Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous headaches and sleepless nights!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in Health.*
It is a dry, vegetable compound and
One package will make six quarts of Medicine.
Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may13

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. President. J. D. SHUGERT Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupo
10ap68tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given tot hose having lands or property for sale. will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house. Bellefonte oct22'68tf

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
Wm. Wolf Pres't Wm. B. Mingle Cashier

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE. ARM AND HAMMER BRAND. CHURCH & CO'S BI-CARB. SODA.

AND
SALERATUS
Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information. Read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Floors for Horse Stables.

As long as we can remember, the question as to the best floors for horse stables has been discussed. We have tried clay and ordinary dirt, but they did not prove satisfactory. Holes would be dug almost daily by the forefeet the urine would gather there, and unless great care was taken to fill them up and to smooth over the soil daily and wash the horses' feet, scratches would follow, and probably what is commonly called quarter-crack result, which is likely permanently to injure the animals. Sand and even sawdust have been recommended, but as they were clearly not desirable, we never tried either. We began with plank flooring, were dissuaded from using it, but have returned to it, and found it preferable to the others. We prefer hemlock, a double two-inch plank, with the front part kept well covered with straw at all times for the fore-feet, and at nights to be well-bedded with straight rye straw. We have found no disadvantages from the flooring; the feet have not suffered, so far as we can discover. Some object to the planks, first, because they are hard, and others that they become slippery, and the horse is liable to fall and strain himself in getting up; but, if we remember rightly, the plank roads were not objected to on account of their hardness or slipperyness; and as to slipping, if the flooring is a little inclined the water is carried back, whence a slight gutter, also inclining somewhat, either removes it from the stable on the outside, or it is allowed to pass under the floor through small holes in the gutter. But where these arrangements have not been made, a covering of sifted coal ashes over the floor will prevent the slipping. We have known floors in stalls to be made of boards or planks turned up on an edge, which is about as hard as anything can be; also, of flagstones, mortar, and even of asphaltum, all which we should suppose might prove injurious to the animal, but we have never heard that they were. Hemlock planks, laid as we have mentioned, will prove, take all the circumstances into consideration, about as satisfactory as anything that can be substituted, and far neater and not more expensive.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Household Hints.

The best meat requires the simplest preparation.

Never mix or place on the same dish, meats or vegetables that are unlike in flavor.

To boil meat, when the meat is to be eaten, plunge it in boiling water, so as to sear the outside and retain the juices.

To make soup, when the object is to extract all the juices from the meat, cut up in small pieces and put on in cold water.

To roast meat properly, the air must have free access to it. This is the reason why meat roasted before an open fire is more palatable than that roasted (baked) in a close oven.

Cheap utensils, of whatever kind, get out of order easily and usually cumber the kitchen, and annoy everybody who has anything to do with them. In all things relating to cookery the best is the cheapest.

Neatness is the first virtue in the kitchen. The dishes of a careless cook all have a mixed flavor, as if cooked in one pot. The general rule is to cook long and slowly, with an even heat, so as to reach every part. Frying ought to be the last method for cooking meats. Broil, boil, roast, stew or bake in preference.

Dairy Notes.

In the manufacture of butter the custom has become general after churning to wash the butter with cold brine of greater or less strength, not only to wash it once, but twice, if the first washing does not remove every trace of buttermilk.

An exchange says that white-oak firkins soaked for two days in sour milk, when washed out and soaked one day in strong brine, and then rubbed thoroughly with salt make the best vessels for packing butter.

The secretary of the Royal Agricultural society, of England, advises to stop the churn when the butter is the size of a pin-head, draw off the buttermilk and water, and repeat this water-bath until no buttermilk remains. In this he differs from many dairymen, who churn until the butter reaches the size of wheat grains.

Butter must be packed while perfectly fresh. Immediately after the final working it should be put away in the packages.

Mr. X. A. Willard expresses the belief that "ropy" milk is due to weeds, bad water and bad treatment to cows, and Professor Englehart once said he knew it was a weed. Dr. Leffmann has known it to stop when cows were changed from good to bad water, and as for weeds the disease appears at all times.

A Canada correspondent recommends when butter will not "come" placing a small piece of fresh butter in the churn, which will cause the globules to gather. If that fails, the best way is to place the cream in a vessel and put that vessel in another containing hot water on the top of a stove. Bring the cream to a temperature of about eighty degrees, then churn.

Tattooing.

We doubt if the owners of those rough hands that follow the work of tattooing "on board ship" to-day know much of the antiquity of the custom, or would find much meaning in the statement that it must have been not merely one of the first steps in the decoration of the person, but one of the first achievements when that decoration began to assume the shape of art, however rudely. It seems to have been practiced by the more uncouth barbarians as far back as we have any record, and always to have been a fashion with most of the islanders of the southern half of the globe, with whom it is a sort of aspiration toward the pictoral. Captain Cook, speaking of the people who met him at Adventure bay, says they "wore no ornaments, unless we consider as such, and as a proof of their love of finery, some large punctures of ridges raised on different parts of their bodies, some in straight and others in curved lines."

Among people of paler face, the sailors have almost a monopoly of the custom. Some older man of their number becomes an expert in the matter, and they submit themselves to his skill. The "saucy ship" that is stippled over the heart of the man before the mast, is carried by him almost as religiously as a pledge of faith; he adds to it the flag and shield, the name of his "girl," a heart pierced with darts, anchors and cables, verses and mottoes and legends, all drawn in red and blue ink, with a precision of which, while his open shirt betrays it, he grows prouder every day as an ornament, although first assumed as a badge of loyalty to all that is dearest to him.

Nowhere is tattooing to be seen done in the complete manner in which it is exhibited by the natives of the South sea islands. There it is a mark of poverty, almost a disgrace, if a young man has not undergone the operation in more or less elaborate style. There are tattooers whose profession it is, and who do their work with a delicacy, and one might almost say with a beauty, surpassing belief. It is the habit there for several young men to unite and go through the affair together, companionship making it more endurable, and, by means of the rotation of the victim, some rest and relief being found during the process, which is both painful and tedious, owing to the absorption of the coloring matter and the irritation of the infinitessimal punctures. It occupies two or more months, and sometimes costs as much as two thousand dollars of our money. When half done, the workman pauses for his pay; if it is not ready, work on the delinquent ceases, and he goes about, the reproach of all his world. A number of fine needles and a little mallet are the tools. The young men who go in robust and hearty, come out the skeletons of themselves, but proud and happy in their new possession—a suit of silken lace, as one might describe it, in the best instances, drawn over the swarthy and shining skin, hidden only by the "lava-lava," or breech-cloth, wrought with fine meshes and all sort of exquisite interlinear tracery, with such nicety as to carry the thing near the region of art, and to make it very different from the crude anchors and arrows in general use in the forecastle decoration, or from any of the quaint designs which the early Portuguese sailors learned of the sailors of the East and Farther Ind.

Bells and Their History.

Bells are of very ancient origin. They are mentioned as worn on the high priest's robes (Exodus xxviii.33). The prophet Zachariah (xvi.20) speaks of "bells of the horses," which were probably hung on the bridles of war horses to accustom them to noise.

Bells were used by the Greeks and Romans in private houses and in camps and garrisons. The hour of bathing at Rome was announced by the sound of a bell. The priest of Proserpine, at Athens, rung a bell to call the people to sacrifice. According to Pliny, the monument of Porsenna was decorated with bells. Sheep-bells of bronze were used in ancient Italy, and are yet preserved in the museum of Naples.

Bells were brought into use for churches by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about the year 1400. They are first mentioned in England by Bede, toward the end of the seventh century.

Chimes, or peals of bells, are of ancient date, the first chimes introduced into England having been put up at Croyland Abbey, in 960.

In the cathedral of Limerick, Ireland, is a chime of bells about which an affecting story is told. They were made by an Italian for a monastery in Italy. A revolution swept the land; he became a refugee and an exile; the monastery was destroyed; the bells were carried off. After many years of wandering, he came to Ireland. As the vessel which carried him sailed along the placid Shannon the sunset chimes rang out from the cathedral, and he recognized the sweet sounds. They came from the bells which he had made. He leaned against the railing of the deck and listened in silent rapture to the well-known, long-unheard music. The boat reached the wharf; the sailors spoke to him, then touched him—he was dead. His spirit had departed while listening to the ravishing sounds.

Some writers say that the custom of christening bells was introduced by Pope John XIII., who occupied the pontifical chair from 965 to 972, and who first consecrated a bell in the Lateran church and gave it the name of John the Baptist. But it is evidently of an older standing, for there is an express prohibition of the practice in a capitular of Charlemagne, in 789.

Pope John IX. ordered bells to be rung as a defense against thunder and lightning, in the year 900. All the bells in Europe were rung in 1456, by order of Pope Calixtus III., to scare away Halley's comet, which was supposed to be in some manner identified with Mohammed II., who had just taken Constantinople. The comet left, but Mohammed stayed.

It was an ancient custom to ring bells for persons about to expire, to notify the people to pray for them, from which arose the name of "passing bells." It was supposed that the sound of the bells drove away evil spirits. The wealthy were induced to bequeath property for the support of favorite bells, which were to be rung at their funerals.

During the thirteenth century, large bells began to be cast. The "Jacqueline" of Paris, cast in 1300, weighed 15,000 pounds; one cast in Paris in 1472, weighed 15,000 pounds; the bell of Rouen, cast in 1501, weighed over 36,000 pounds.

The great bell of Moscow, cast by order of Empress Anne, in 1734, weighed 193 tons. It remained suspended only until 1737, when it fell, in consequence of a fire, and remained partially buried in the earth until 1837, when it was raised, and now forms the dome of a chapel formed by excavating the earth underneath. Some deny that the bell was ever suspended, while others insist that it was, and that, when in motion, it agitated the air of the surrounding country for forty miles.

The great bell of Burmah, at a temple in the environs of Amarapoora, weighs 260,000 pounds. Klaprath states that in an edifice before the great temple of Buddah, at Jeddo, is the largest bell in the world. It weighs 1,700,000 pounds, four times greater than the great bell of Moscow, and fifty-six times larger than the great bell of Westminster, England.

The finest bell in England was the great Tom of Lincoln, considerably older than St. Paul's. Its elevation gave it an horizon of fifty miles in every direction. Its note was like the chord of A upon a full organ. It fell from its support and was destroyed.

On the largest of three bells placed by Edward III. in the Little Sanctuary, Westminster, are these lines:

"King Edward made me thirty-thousand weight and three;
Take me down and weigh me, and more you shall find me."

On the famous alarm bell called Roland, in a belfry tower in the once powerful city of Ghent, is engraved the subjoined inscription, in the old Walloon or Flemish dialect:

"My name is Roland; when I toll there is fire,
And when I ring there is victory in the land!"

The bell known as the Liberty bell, which, on the fourth of July, 1776, announced the signing of the Declaration of Independence, in Philadelphia, has upon it the following inscription, taken from Leviticus, xxv. 10:

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The Hollanders exhibit the most enthusiastic fondness for bells. Every church and public building is hung round with them in endless variety. In Amsterdam, not less than a thousand bells are kept constantly ringing, which creates a din that is almost intolerable to strangers.—*Golden Days.*

The Common Law.

What is called the "common law," is, in the United States, with some modification, the same as the "common law of England." The phrase means, in fact, ancient custom, as declared by the courts. Suits are continually being brought, in which arises some question of law or equity that has never before arisen. There is no act or statute law that applies to it. The court then decides the matter according to the general principles of justice.

The judge, in announcing his decision, lays down a rule that, under certain circumstances, a certain result follows. This decision, if not reversed, becomes a guide and rule for all inferior courts, and usually for those of equal dignity. The whole body of such decisions forms the common law of England.

When a lawyer is preparing to argue a case, he searches through the volumes of reports to find decisions upon similar cases. Of course, there are rarely two suits where the facts are entirely alike, and consequently the lawyer on one side undertakes to prove that the decisions cited do, and the opposing lawyer that they do not, apply to the case on trial.

The phrase usually employed to show that the common-law principle is ancient is "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—that is to say, nobody can prove that at any former time the law or custom was different.

The common law governs only when there is no special act. A statute supersedes or reverses common law. Indeed, the statute is usually passed for that purpose; and when it is repealed the common law comes into force again.

Our fathers came to this country from England, and naturally brought English laws and customs with them. When they separated from the mother country, they retained the old laws, and built the new ones upon them. The New York constitution of 1777 adopted as law within that State the common law of England, and the statutes also as they stood on a certain date, so far as they were applicable to the new State.

As our national customs have departed further and further from those of Great Britain, the common law of the two countries has become different. Yet, even now, there are no very wide differences, and decisions by English judges are often cited in our courts as establishing the law.

Countries which do not supplement their legislation with what we call common law, are governed by a "code." This is a collection of laws and principles, to which all cases, as they arise, are referred. France is governed by the Code Napoleon, which also forms the basis of legislation in a general way in some other European countries.

Our State of Louisiana, which came to us by purchase, has always been governed for the most part by a code, which was modified from the Code Napoleon. But the English common law is also in force even in that State.

The result of living under the common law is generally satisfactory, because, as a rule, the judges of both England and America have been men of wisdom and justice. But they have not all been of equal intelligence and integrity, and their work is, of course not all perfect.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A MILE IN MID-AIR.

An Inaccessible Mountain and Falls 5,000 Feet High in Guiana.

Barrington Brown, during his memorable survey of Guiana, reached the foot of Roraima and ascended its sloping portion to a height of 5,100 feet above the level of the sea. Between the highest point he reached and the foot of the great perpendicular portion which towered above is a band of thick forest. Looking up at the great wall of rock 2,000 feet in height, he could see that a forest covered its top, and that in places on its sides where small trees or shrubs could gain a hold, there they clung. The gigantic cliff itself is composed of beds of white, pink and red sandstone, interbedded with layers of red shale, the whole resting on a great bed of red diorite. The length of Roraima is about eight or ten miles; Kukenam is perhaps larger; and the area of Illebeapeur is certainly more extensive. It is impossible to view this wonderful group of mountains without realizing that far back in the youth of the world they formed part of an archipelago in tropical seas. That they are well wooded and watered is made certain by visible trees and the enormous waterfall which pours at least from Roraima. A grand view of this cataract was obtained by Barrington Brown from the mouth of a cave, inhabited by guacharo birds, and situated 1,882 feet above the level of the sea Through the clear atmosphere was distinctly visible at a distance of thirty miles the white thread of the waterfall.

The Indians said it was the head of a branch of the Cotinga river, but it is more probably the head of the Caroni, a branch of the Orinoko. This tropical Staubbach is probably the highest fall in the world, and is at the same time of considerable bulk. The cliff of Roraima is 2,000 feet in height, over the upper half of which it fell like a plumb-line and then descended with a slight slope outward. The remaining 3,000 feet to the valley below slopes at an angle of forty-five degrees, and, being tree-covered, the rest of the fall is hidden by foliage. The invisible attraction of the curious Savanna range of island mountains to naturalists arises from the inaccessibility. This should not be understood as the mere desire to excel others in a feat of climbing, but as the hope that some relics of the mammalian life of the so-called "miocene" period may have survived on these isolated altitudes, cut off from all communication with the living, moving world. If any of the "miocene" mammals lived upon them when the sea washed over their bases, the descendants of those animals may exist there still, as the lemurs exist in Madagascar, and a whole family of masupials, such as the kangaroo, in Australia. Perhaps a balloon may one day solve the mystery which lends a charm to these island mountains, and the happy naturalist who lands—as one will, of course, and in time—on the summit of Roraima, may find himself among the descendants of the races long since blotted from the lower world in which the evidence of their existence is recorded in the great stone books alone. Amid the forest depths, on which rests a huge cloud, he may find not the gigantic saurians of the youthful world, grim monsters of the fish-lizard and bird-lizard form, but the great progenitors of existing mammalia. Leaving the tapir, one of the most ancient of extant creatures, at the bottom of the Roraima cascade, he may find at its top its gigantic cogeners—huge herbivorous animals fifteen and eighteen feet in length; and the dinotherium, a tapir-like creature, larger than the elephant; antique analogues of the mastodon; ancestors of the horse, the hog, and the greater cats, which in the known parts of the continent are represented by the jaguar, the puma and the ocelot. The prospect of the dinotherium alone would be sufficient to compensate an enthusiastic naturalist for the labor of years. It is the largest of the terrestrial mammalia which have inhabited our globe, and deservedly stands at the head of the thick-skinned animals, as the megatherium or gigantic sloth at that of the tardigrades. Probably the dinotherium would be found, if found at all, pursuing a life like that of the hippopotamus. Its great head and tusks are fitted for grubbing up aquatic plants, and like those of the walrus, for helping the animal out of the water. But the dinotherium is but one of the startling forms which might be looked for on Roraima if its cliffs be really as difficult as painted. Lizards in the semi-ophadian stage might be encountered, and other animals which, as the little boy said who had been taken into a lecture of Professor Owen's, "had not quite made up their minds what they were going to be."

The question is, is Roraima as inaccessible as it looks? From recent evidence there is a break in the waterfall at a point 1,000 feet below the flat, cliff-like summit. Now 1,000 feet do not cover a very great height, and there is no good evidence as to the inaccessibility of the mountain. Travelers have looked from afar, and Indians have talked, and nothing has been done among them. Has any white man tried the ascent and failed? Is the scientific world of to-day going to give up as impossible what has never been seriously attempted?

A Terrible Duel.

A sickening account of a duel in Morocco is given by a correspondent of the *Republique Francaise*. Two young men of noble birth were paying their attentions to the daughter of a neighboring chief, and as she showed equal favor to both of them, it was arranged by mutual consent that they should meet in single combat and fight a duel to the death. The conditions of the duel were that they should meet on horseback, each of the combatants being armed with a rifle, a revolver and a hunting-knife. They were placed a hundred yards apart, and upon a signal given by one of the seconds, they set their horses at full gallop and rushed at each other. For a few moments the spectators could see nothing but a cloud of dust, from out of which were heard two successive reports of a rifle, and then a third, followed by the neighing of a horse. When the dust had cleared away, a shocking sight met the gaze of the spectators; one of the combatants, concealed behind his dead horse, was taking aim at his adversary, who still remained in the saddle. The latter spurred his horse and made it rear, the noble beast receiving in his chest the bullet meant for his master. The rider, as soon as he was dismounted, rushed forward to grapple with his adversary, but a second shot fractured his left shoulder. Nevertheless, he retained sufficient strength to discharge two chambers of his revolver, both shots taking effect. A hand-to-hand combat then ensued, the two adversaries, neither of whom was able to stand, stabbing each other repeatedly. When the seconds and spectators at last interfered the two were picked up dead—one with his teeth firmly set in his adversary's cheek, while the latter's hand was thrust into a gaping wound in the other's chest.

Words of Wisdom.

To keep your own secret is wisdom, to expect others to keep it is folly.

To despond is to be ungrateful beforehand. Be not looking for evil. Often thou drainest the gall of fear while evil is passing thy dwelling.

I don't like to talk much with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to coquette with an echo a little while, but one soon tires of it.

The old lady who believes every calamity that happens to herself a trial, and every one that happens to her friends a judgment, is not dead yet.

He who thinks no man above him but for his virtue, nor any below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious or assuming in the wrong place.

At thirty we are all trying to cut our names in big letters upon the walls of this tenement of life; twenty years later we have carved it, or shut up our jack-knife.

No humility is perfect and proportioned but that which makes us hate ourselves as immortal—the humility that kneels in the dust, but gazes on the skies.

A man often needs his anger—as well as his other passions—to blast away the obstacles to his path; but the indiscriminate use of his nitro-glycerine is dangerous and destructive.

Examples of vicious courses, practiced in a domestic circle, corrupt more readily and more deeply when we behold them in persons of authority.

Childhood, knowing nothing of the future, imagines it is to be the "golden age," and mankind, having failed to find perfect happiness, imagines that it is only attained in childhood.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Stockings are now made in all the colors and combinations of color that enter into other fabrics.

The gold and silver laces follow closely the patterns of the Mechlin and torchon laces, and are neither pretty nor becoming.

Many marazin collars are still worn, both of white and black lace. Two plaited pieces of "dantelle de Pau" make a very pretty collar.

French thread hose are open-worked in fanciful designs on the instep, as are the fine silk hose intended to be worn with the low cut shoes and fancy slippers.

Silk kerchiefs bordered with lace inserting, a band of silk jardine embroidery, another band of lace inserting and a border of lace are the latest fancy for the neck.

Among the many colors in silks are changeable "gorge de pigeon," with blue heliotrope and blue, fire color and water green and mauve with gray; these silks combine admirably with satin.

Beaded fichus of nearly the same shape as those old-time crotcheted shoulder afghans worn by ladies in the house and under their wraps, are among the imported Parisian novelties for street costumes.

Straws lined in various colors in shirred silks or satins are fashionable, and the outside may be trimmed with ribbons the same shade of the linings, but richly brocaded in all kinds of flowers in rich hues, while clusters of blossoms to match those of the brocade are placed in front or at the side of the crown, or perchance under the upturned brim.

House slippers are cut very low in front, and have a right and left bow; that is, the loops and cut steel ornaments are different for each side of the slipper, while the bow in the middle may be of a third arrangement still. The loops may be of black velveteen or of any shade of ribbon matching either the hose or some portion of the toilet.

News and Notes for Women.

Twelve States have now extended the right of suffrage to women so far as to vote for all school officials.

Manchester, England, has a society of female painters to which the other sex is not admitted, even at the yearly exhibitions.

An American woman writes to the English queen that an American farmer's wife works ten or twenty times as hard as an English farmer's wife.

Some time ago Miss Hester Parker, of Bangor, Me., pressed a number of very pretty autumn leaves and sent them to the Queen of Spain at Madrid. Recently, Miss Parker got an autograph letter from the queen, acknowledging the receipt of the leaves.

A lady passenger on the ship Rotterdam, which arrived at New York recently, was detected by a customs inspector with forty yards of broadcloth wrapped around her body. She was in charge of two physicians, who were escorting her to the hospital, "seriously ill."

An American lady in Paris, anxious to inaugurate a novel entertainment, hit upon the idea of a "soap-bubble party." The guests found tables furnished with soap and warm water, and clay pipes gayly bedecked with ribbons, and they vied with each other in the agreeable pastime of blowing bubbles. The more serious business of eating and dancing followed.

A Female Hat Block.

Her face is her fortune, as many another's has been. The best pictured woman in America, writes the New York correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, not even excepting Maude Branscombe and Mary Anderson, is a pretty girl at the cashier's desk of a fashionable millinery establishment in the metropolis. She poses as a hat block before the camera several times every week of her life. The fashions shown in the plates used by half the milliners in the United States, as well as in the millinery pictures in three of the leading fashion weeklies, are all provided by this concern. They are obtained by photographing the hats that are regarded as best illustrating the new styles. This girl, as you see, has what may be called a negative face. Her features are small, regular and without any strong characteristics, making a face that is both pretty and commonplace. With such a face, any possible style of hat or bonnet is becoming, and she is recognizable in all the pictures. Her face is her fortune—or, at least, it is good for about $10 a week.

Victoria's Crown.

As described by her majesty's mineralogist, the crown of England's queen is quite a bauble. It was made by Messrs. Rundell & Bridge in 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and furnished by command of her majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is thirty-nine ounces, five pennyweights, Troy. The lower part of the band above the ermine border consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which in front of the crown is a large sapphire—partly drilled—purchased for the crown by his majesty, King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires—three on each side—between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are sixteen trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons containing 148 diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the center of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward III., called the black prince, by Don Pedro, king of Castile, after the battle of Vara, near Vittorio, A. D., 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A. D., 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled by a small ruby. Around the ruby, in order to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centers, and contain respectively 132, 124 and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centers, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively eighty-five, eighty-six and eighty-seven rose diamonds. From the Maltese cross issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves containing 728 rose, table and brilliant diamonds; thirty-two pearls form acorns, set in cups containing fifty-four rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliants, 116 table and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear shaped pearls with rose diamond caps, containing twenty-four very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 224 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of thirty-three rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose cut sapphire in the center, surrounded by four large brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants.

The Effect of Coffee.

Dr. Richardson, the eminent English scientist, refers to a statement that coffee is an unhealthy beverage, that it keeps up constant irritation of the stomach, and brings on depression of spirits, etc. There was a great deal of truth in that statement, says the doctor, as coffee cannot be taken in excess without producing dyspepsia and irritation, but moderately used it is an invigorating, healthful and wholesome drink, bringing a man's best energies into play. The quantity taken, however, must not be large, and should be good.

Dr. Bock, of Leipsic, another celebrated scientist, says: "The nervousness and peevishness of our times are chiefly attributable to tea and coffee; the digestive organs of confirmed coffee drinkers are in a state of chronic derangement, which reacts on the brain, producing fretful and lachrymose moods. Fine ladies addicted to strong coffee have a characteristic temper, which I might describe as a mania for acting the persecuted saint. Cocoa and chocolate is neutral in its pyschic effects, and is really the most harmless of our fashionable drinks."

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

A Western Town in Ruins and Many Lives Lost.

At six o'clock in the evening a terrible tornado passed six miles south of Springfield, Mo., moving in a northeasterly direction and following near the same course left the valley of the James river, passed through Green and Webster counties, striking the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad at Northview, a small town six miles west of Marshfield, following the road for four miles, and leaving the road at a curve struck it again two miles further east, and near the town of Marshfield. It then passed over the town and struck the road ten miles further east, at which point it was greatly diminished in force, but was still of sufficient violence to turn over trees, wreck telegraph lines and seriously damage any property in its path. At eight o'clock P. M. it again struck the road 110 miles east of Springfield, near Franks Station, on the Gasconade river, blowing down the section foreman's house and severely bruising his child.

At Springfield, at twelve o'clock, the physicians were all called to go to the suffering people south of that place. The messenger reported a violent tornado and twenty persons known to be killed and many wounded. On the return of the parties from there at daylight there were reported fifty persons dead and many wounded. At two o'clock a train sent out from Springfield to repair the telegraph line returned to that place with a call from Marshfield for help. Physicians, medicine and nurses were wanted to take care of the wounded people. The report at that time was that not less than 100 persons were killed and 200 wounded. The call was promptly delivered to prominent citizens of the place, and at five o'clock in the morning a special train with a car full of physicians and nurses left Springfield for the scene of the disaster. They reached Marshfield, having a large supply of medicines and other necessary articles for treating the wounded.

The town presented a terrible appearance, there being not more than twelve or fifteen houses in the place that were not damaged or totally destroyed. The court-house and many other buildings took fire, and the horror of a conflagration was added to the already disastrous effects of a tornado. One case of a house being visited in search of victims resulted in the finding of two children killed outright, and one other lying with a leg under the fallen timbers and shattered so as to require amputation. The elder members of this family were nowhere to be found. In another case a woman was lost, and no trace could be found of her at all. These are only two of a great many instances similar in character.

Everything was done by the people of neighboring towns to help the distressed people. Fifty nurses and physicians went from Lebanon, Mo., taking with them provisions, clothing and medicines.

G. D. Mulligan, a passenger from Springfield, said: At about six o'clock the storm struck Springfield, where I live, and which is twenty-four miles southwest of Marshfield. There was a high but not dangerous wind, but one of the most violent hailstorms fell that was ever experienced in that section. It was actually blinding in its force, and was still raging when our train left Springfield at half-past seven. We arrived at Marshfield at thirty-seven minutes past eight, and then learned what a terrible thing had happened. The rain was falling fast and the wind was blowing fiercely. Two men were at the depot; one of them was bareheaded and the face of the other was covered with blood. They came on the train, and the one with the bare head said: "For God's sake, is there a doctor on board? Our town has been blown down by the tornado and is on fire. More than seventy-five of our citizens have been killed and over two hundred wounded. We have but two doctors who are able to do anything. We must have help, for the wounded are dying and the living are imprisoned in the burning buildings. Can some of you help us?" The man was terribly excited, and his feeling communicated itself to all on the train. From the cars we could see that the entire west side of the town was on fire, and the flames were fairly leaping before the gale. The man with the bloody face told us that the court-house had fallen and was burning, and that every business house in the town was prostrated.

Marshfield is the county seat of Webster county, and is situated on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, 217 miles distant from St. Louis. It is the oldest place in the county, having been settled in 1830. Its population is between 1,500 and 2,000. The number of persons killed in Marshfield and vicinity was given, the day after the disaster, as over 100 while the injured numbered twice as many.

At other points in the surrounding country the ravages of the tornado were disastrous to property, although not attended with such fearful loss of life as at Marshfield. In Davis county, Iowa, there were two tornadoes in succession. One passed through the town of Stiles, unroofing houses and barns, destroying outbuildings, and prostrating fences and orchards in its track. It left a path of destruction about twenty miles long and varying from fifty to three hundred yards wide, and was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, heavy hail and great floods of rain. The other passed four miles north of Bloomfield, and its track was marked with the same scenes of destruction.

The storm was in the form of a violent tornado, leaving in its path a complete wreck of all buildings. Where there was timber it leveled everything to the ground. The largest trees were torn out by their roots and stripped of limbs and bark, and afterward shivered into splinters by the violence of the wind. Trees three feet in diameter were torn entirely out of the ground. The force of the wind stripped the bark from the trees. Telegraph poles and wires were carried hundreds of rods into the woods, and tied and knotted among the limbs of trees as though they were cotton strings. Leaves and sticks were carried by the wind for miles, and at Springfield fell continually, like rain, for an hour after the storm had passed. As one instance, a piece of wood weighing thirty-two pounds was carried several miles, falling near the town of Aurora, in Lawrence county, Mo. The hailstorm was very disastrous to fruit and glass, much of the hail being so large as to last four hours before melting, and measuring from six to eight inches in circumference.

Russian Scandal.

Now that the "fifteen puzzle" craze has about passed into oblivion, another interesting game and one less perplexing and more simple holds the boards. It is called "Russian Scandal" and is very popular with evening gatherings of young people. In this game one member of the company writes a short story on a slate making it as full of incident as he can. He then goes outside the door, and calls one of his companions to him and reads the story aloud once, very distinctly. After doing this he walks away and carries the slate with him. The person to whom the story was read, summons another of the party and narrates the story to him as exactly as he can remember it. The third person tells it to a fourth, and the fourth to a fifth, and so on till each one of the party has had the story narrated to him privately and solemnly outside the door. When all have heard it, the last one to go out comes into the room and narrates the story to the whole company. The original is then read from the slate, and it is quite curious to notice how it is altered in the course of transmission. There is no necessity for any intentional accuracy. If only there is plenty of incident in the tale it will be found that it is almost impossible for the person who last heard the story to repeat it exactly as the first one gave it. The little fuss that is made in entering and leaving the room makes the difficulty of remembrance the greater.

Beautiful Salt Lake City.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes: I think that the city of Salt Lake has the most beautiful location of any city of the republic. The valley proper is about twenty miles wide and thirty-five miles long. Upon a gentle eminence near its northern portion the city is located. The valley is surrounded by high mountains, through which are several gaps, allowing communication with the country beyond. At the southwest lies the great Salt Lake. The city is some eighty miles from its shores. The valley extends to the connection of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railways at Ogden, some thirty miles but is narrow and uncultivated to any great extent in that direction. I cannot conceive how a more beautiful site for a city could have been selected. The most beautiful land for miles lies all around it, and inclosed by mountains so steep, rugged and grand as to present as fine a panorama as the eye of man ever gazed upon. The valley seems a little world by itself. The city has a population of about 25,000, four-fifths of whom are Mormons. In almost every valley in Utah large enough to contain a settlement the Mormons have settled a branch of their organization and built a church. I learn here there are 240 Mormon churches outside the city itself, all acknowledging allegiance to the head at Salt Lake.

Count Orloff, the Russian minister to France, is a picturesque-looking nobleman. He wears a great black band over the left side of his head to conceal the absence of an eye lost in a wild expedition in the Turco-Russian war of 1853, when twenty Russian officers and soldiers attempted to capture the position of Arab-Tabia. His left arm was fractured at the same time and never properly set, and he carries it in a sling. But he is charitable, particularly to sick or infirm workingmen.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States.

The National Rifle Association has accepted an invitation from the Irish Rifle Association to send a team of six riflemen to Ireland to compete in a rifle match with an Irish team in the latter part of June. American rifle teams have been pitted against Irish teams three times so far, and have won every match. Major Fulton, who took part in all three matches, is chairman of the committee of arrangements. The six riflemen will be selected by competition at Creedmoor.

The New York butter merchants have appointed a committee to seek the co-operation of dairymen against the sale of oleomargarine as butter.

Immense forest fires in several of the counties of New Jersey have done heavy damage. The fire that swept across the cedar and pine forests of Ocean and Monmouth counties is estimated to have destroyed 2,700 acres of valuable timber.

The contest over the will of the late Frank Leslie between his widow and two sons by a former wife has begun in the New York surrogate's court. The widow was left the bulk of the property, and the two sons seek to have the will set aside on the grounds of undue influence and insanity.

Lucy Devine, a pretty trapeze performer of eighteen, while going through one of her acts in conjunction with her father and mother at a circus in Philadelphia, lost her hold and fell to the floor, a distance of fifteen feet, sustaining probably fatal injuries.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, one of the most distinguished American clergymen of the Unitarian and Protestant Episcopal denominations, to which he successively belonged, and a ripe scholar, died in New York a few days ago, aged sixty-eight years.

The Massachusetts Republican State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention was held at Worcester, Senator Dawes presiding. The platform adopted reaffirms the principles of the Republican party and closes as follows: "While we do not instruct our delegates, we commend to their consideration a Republican statesman who possesses in an eminent degree such qualities and requisites for the nomination—the Hon. George F. Edmunds, of Vermont."

The Pennsylvania steel works, at Steelton, near Harrisburg, Pa., was recently the scene of a frightful accident. While the men were at work in the mill where the steel is made the ratchet controlling the movements of the large vessel that contains the molten metal broke and turned the retort upside down. The contents were poured into the pit underneath, in and around which eight men were employed. George Yost and one Westbrook were so badly burned that their lives were despaired of. Monroe Taylor, Simon Martin, George Horning and one or two others were also badly but not fatally burned.

The Maine Democratic State convention for the election of delegates to the national convention will be held at Portland, June 1.

A posse attempted to capture Harry English, a noted forger and outlaw, at his house near Caledonia, Pa., when he fired upon his pursuers, instantly killing Constable Wrenth and mortally wounding Constable Volmer, and then made his escape.

As a colored military company was on its return from a funeral in Philadelphia it was attacked with stones and other missiles by a crowd of roughs. The members of the company were ordered to fix bayonets and charge, which they did, scattering their assailants in every direction.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sermons last Sunday were transmitted to several New Jersey cities by telephone.

Western and Southern States.

San Francisco has had one of the heaviest earthquake shocks felt for years. The buildings rocked so that the motion was plainly visible.

Republican State conventions for the selection of delegates to the national convention were held the other day in Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky. The Iowa delegation was instructed to vote for Blaine; those of Missouri and Kentucky for Grant.

Nathan Fawcet and Jacob Muldron, two mulattos, were hanged at Mexico, Mo., for the murder of Octave Julou, in September of last year; and at Calvert, Texas, William Walker (colored) was hanged for the murder of a peaceable old colored man named Munroe.

Fifteen white men and about the same number of Chinamen were killed by an explosion at the Giant powder works near San Francisco. The explosion occurred in the picking room, in which six thousand pounds of powder were stored, and every man in the room was blown to atoms. The six houses inside the works were blown to pieces, but the workmen in them escaped, with the exception of one man in the magazine, of whom no trace was found. The six houses outside the works were all more or less damaged, but are still standing.

Denis Kearney's sentence to imprisonment has been confirmed by the superior court at San Francisco.

General Grant has returned to his home at Galena, Ill.

From Washington.

The race between Courtney, Hanlan and Riley, or some other oarsman, is announced to take place at Washington, on the nineteenth of May.

The secretary of the treasury received an envelope postmarked New York, in which was inclosed $1,000 in United States and national bank notes, with a tag attached on which was written the words "income tax." The money has been deposited in the treasury to the account of the "Conscience Fund."

The commissioner of pensions, speaking of the condition of business in his office, says: "Of the arrears of pensions, there remain less than 3,000 cases unadjudicated. The total amount already disbursed on this account is $24,500,000, and the number of claims for arrears now on file amount to $250,000."

The new Arctic expedition, authorized by the bill just passed in the House, is to be in charge of Captain Howgate, and is expected to start about May 15.

Foreign News.

Mr. Lorillard's horse Wallenstein won the Newmarket (England) handicap race this year. Last year this race was won by the same gentleman's horse Parole.

A match game of billiards at Paris between Slosson, an American, and Vignaux, French champion, 4,000 points up, was won by the latter. The game lasted five days, 800 points being played each day. On the last day the Frenchman was far ahead, but the American made a great effort to catch up and achieved a run of 1,103 points, scoring 1,989 during the evening. He was too far behind, however, and could only reach 3,118 points, when his antagonist ran the game out.

Otero Gonzales, who attempted to shoot the King of Spain last December, was executed the other day at Madrid. The prisoner was only nineteen years old, but preserved an appearance of composure to the last. He insisted to the end that he had no political motive in attempting the king's life.

The majority of the liberals in the British parliament will be about sixty over all opposition. The Irish home rulers have elected thirty-six members.

Nineteen persons, mostly students, have been tried at Odessa by a Russian court martial for various political offenses. Two of them were acquitted and the others were sentenced to various terms at hard or military labor.

A famine prevails in the department of Orenburg, Russia, thousands of families being without food or the means to earn it, as there is also a scarcity of work.

Late advices from Burmah state that the report of the massacre of several hundred persons was incorrect.

Nathaniel Weaver, the defaulting cashier of the Citizens' National bank, of Urbana, O., committed suicide at Montreal. Two years ago he lost $85,000 of the bank's money in a grain speculation and left for Canada.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived in South Africa.

Nineteen German and other socialists have been ordered out of France by the French authorities.

Dr. Edward V. H. Kenealy, member of the last house of commons for Stoke-upon-Trent, and the well known counsel for "the claimant" in the celebrated Tichborne case, is dead at the age of sixty-one.

It is stated that the prisoners in Russia awaiting exile to Siberia number 20,000.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A bill providing for the sustenance of certain starving Apache Indians was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hoar presented a memorial of thirty-seven prominent ex-Federal army officers of Massachusetts asking that no partisan action be taken on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the committee on pensions to report a bill authorizing pensions to the 7,000 surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which appropriated $1,146,135, an increase of $7,900 over the bill as passed by the House, was presented, and after being amended somewhat was passed.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill granting right of way to the North river railroad company. Referred.

A message from the President was received concerning the awards made by the late United States and Mexican commission. Referred.

A petition for the incorporation of the Dominican and United States navigation company, to augment trade with Dominica, was referred.

The bill to change the method in allowing indemnity locations or scrip for confirmed unsatisfied private land claims was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wallace, from the committee to inquire into alleged frauds in the late election, submitted a report on the prevention of the elective franchise by threats of deprivation of employment. Mr. Teller announced that a minority report on the subject would be made.

House.

Mr. Thompson submitted the conference report upon the census bill, and after some debate upon a point of order the report was agreed to.

Mr. Hutchings introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The House favorably considered the bill to provide a permanent construction fund for the navy, and also to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas.

Bills were passed removing the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor, of New York; authorizing the secretary of war to turn over certain condemned cannon to the government of South Carolina; for the relief of settlers on the public lands.

A joint resolution for the disposal of the Chinese indemnity fund was reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Carlisle, Gibson and Garfield, as the members on the part of the ways and means committee, to take into consideration the losses of revenue arising from the alleged evasion of the stamp tax on cigars and other articles subject to excise duty.

A joint resolution appointing managers for the national homes for disabled volunteers was reported. The bill relative to machinists in the navy yard was passed by a vote of 157 yeas to 51 nays.

Mr. Cox reported from the committee on foreign affairs a resolution requesting the President to take steps to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty He reported it, he said, merely for printing and recommittal, inasmuch as the committee had taken no definite action upon it. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed with amendments.

Mr. Manning offered, under instructions from the committee on elections, a resolution for an investigation into the facts relating to the reception by Mr. Springer of an anonymous letter which purported to be an attempt to corruptly influence his action as a member of the election committee in the case of Donnelly against Washburn. Mr. McLane's motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected by 99 to 44, and the resolution was passed by 106 to 55.

Bills were introduced as follows: Providing that the president of the Senate shall submit to the Senate and House, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice-President, all packages purporting to contain electoral votes; donating public lands to the several States and territories which may provide colleges for the education of girls; providing for the appropriation of lands necessary in the improvement of the Mississippi river; to repeal the act of 1878 relating to claim agents and attorneys in pension cases; to limit to two years the time within which prosecutions for violation of the internal revenue laws may be brought; directing the secretary of the treasury to report in regard to anticipated payments of interests on the public debt; declaring that the option of tender in the payment of money from the treasury belongs to the government alone and cannot be waived by the executive department, and requiring the secretary to terminate the relations between the treasury and the New York clearing house, unless said clearing house rescinds its rule against silver; for the discontinuance of the system of national banking; appropriating $150,000 for the erection in the public squares of Washington City of statues commemorative of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, John Adams, Randolph, Pinckney, Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill with the House amendments providing for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines, in New York city in 1883. After debate the Senate bill with the House amendment was passed by a vote of 143 yeas to 56 nays.

Some Interesting Facts.

A peculiar substance has been found by Professor A. Scacchi in the lava which issued from Vesuvius during the year 1631. He supposes it to be a new metal, and gives it the name *vesbium*.

In Prussia one person in every four hundred and fifty is insane. A Berlin scientist attributes this large proportion to intemperance among the lower class, and to educational cramming in early years among others.

Some two years since, according to a foreign medical report, a girl of seventeen received a severe fright, which, within a few days thereafter, resulted in a total loss of her hair. None has grown since, and she remains completely bald.

A small quantity of the essential oil of aloes was recently exhibited in Edinburg. It is believed to be the only specimen in the world. The oil exists only in very minute quantity in aloes, but two fluid drachms having been obtained from five hundred pounds of aloes.

A process has been patented in Germany whereby a fur-like material is produced from feathers in combination with other textile substances. The product can be used for a variety of purposes, such as rugs, carpets, and some articles of clothing. Feathers, otherwise valueless, can be utilized by this means.

The hats of natives of British Columbia are adorned with figures resembling tattoo marks. Dr. Dally has discovered that these marks all have a definite meaning, being, in fact, records of events which have taken place in the lives of the wearers. Each individual thus displays his history upon his head.

A remarkable discovery was lately made in the region of the Pyrenees. In a cave of the paleolithic or "old stone" period there were found teeth of the cave-bear adorned with drawings, some of which represent human beings covered with long hair. These rude pictures must date thousand of years before the dawn of historic times.

A horse recently captured in the wilds of Turkestan was found to be exceedingly sensitive to cold, having no ordinary coat. This unique specimen of the equine breed now figures at the Zoological gardens at St. Petersburg, where it is comfortably habited in an otter-skin jacket.

The pitcher plant of Borneo has been found to be a natural insect trap, incurving ridges effectually preventing the escape of any creeping insects which may enter. In order to safely reach the prisoners thus entrapped, a species of black ant ingeniously perforates the stalk of the plant and tunnels upward to the pitcher, providing in this manner a highway by means of which ready access is had to a sumptuous fare of dead and decaying insects.

Venus' Girdle.

This pretty creature is found in the Mediterranean, where it attains the extraordinary length of five feet, the breadth being only two inches. The mouth of the Venus' girdle is in the center of the body, occupying a comparatively small space. The body is ribbon-shaped toward two opposite sides from the mouth. The edges of the ribbon-like body are serrated or provided with numerous little lips, by means of which the creature propels itself forward. It can also propel itself from one place to another by a peculiar spiral movement.

The Venus' Girdle, with its magnificent colors, is a most beautiful object Various attempts have been made to keep them in aquariums, but they survive for a few days only. They are attacked by the other animals in the aquarium, and have such a ravenous appetite that it is almost impossible to supply them with sufficient food. When touched they immediately roll themselves up into a regular spiral.

Owing to its great length and tenuity, the Venus' Girdle is seldom found quite entire, but it seems to care little for a foot or so of its substance.

Tom, Dick and Harry are now appearing with their Grandfather's recipes for Coughs, etc., and seeking a fortune through advertising, but the people know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will take no other. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

A Household Need.
A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.
Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

Catholic Americans and Others!
Send 6 cents for specimen of *The Illustrated Catholic American*, 11 Barclay St., New York. Bright pictures, stories, poems, and sketches.

For sore throat, gargle with Piso's Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

Lyon's Heel Stiffener is the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Grocers keep C. Gilbert's pure Starches.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, *FREE OF CHARGE*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

A Bird Flies Through a Pane of Glass.

A ball fired from a pistol or rifle at a pane of glass will cut a clean hole through the pane the size of the bullet, cracking the pane but breaking out no pieces except the one before it. This curious principle is made use of in marine and other gunnery ships when near together, using very small charges of powder which causes the ball to crash in a ship's timber, while with a heavy charge it would cut a hole only the size of itself. This attribute of projectiles has received a very curious illustration at a house in the suburbs of Waco, Texas. The lady was startled by a crash, and entering the room where it occurred saw lying on the floor a small bird hawk fluttering in death, while near it lay a little bird dead, and which it had evidently just dropped from its talons. The hawk in making the dive after its prey had miscalculated and struck the window. And now comes the curiosity. In the center of the pane of glass was a hole through which the hawk had come in, and seemingly smaller than the bird itself, while the pane though cracked was unbroken in any other place. The rapidity with which birds fly can be estimated from this fact, since its projective force was sufficient to produce the effect of a slowly moving pistol ball.

A Madrid musician, offended by a fellow pianist, challenged him to play the piano with him until either of them should be compelled by fatigue to desist. The duel lasted forty-eight hours without either antagonist resting or taking the slightest nourishment. One of them played, among other pieces, the "Miserere," from "Trovatore," over 150 times, and was beginning it again, when he fell dead from exhaustion. The other was on the verge of lunacy.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt..	10½	@ 11½
Calves—State Milk	05	@ 07
Sheep	06½	@ 07
Lambs	07½	@ 07½
Hogs—Live	04½	@ 04½
Dressed	05½	@ 06½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 80	@ 6 05
Western, good to fancy	5 00	@ 7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 36½	@ 1 37½
No. 1 White	1 27½	@ 1 28
Rye—State	88	@ 89
Barley—Two-Rowed State	63	@ 75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	51	@ 53
Southern Yellow	55½	@ 55½
Oats—White State	48	@ 52
Mixed Western	40	@ 43
Hay—Retail grades	85	@ 95
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 00	@ 1 00
Hops—State, 1879	27	@ 38
Pork—Mess	11 00	@ 11 10
Lard—City Steam	7.17	@ 7.20
Petroleum—Crude 06½@07½	Refined	07½
Wool—State and Penn. XX	48	@ 50
Butter—State Creamery	21	@ 37
Diary	25	@ 30
Western Imitation Creamery	27	@ 32
Factory	21	@ 29
Cheese—State Factory	12	@ 14½
Skims	05	@ 10
Western	10	@ 14
Eggs—State and Penn	11½	@ 11½
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
BUFFALO		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 25	@ 6 75
Wheat—Red Winter	1 38	@ 1 45
Corn—New Western	48½	@ 48½
Oats—State	44	@ 45
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@ 70
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	07½	@ 07½
Sheep	06½	@ 08½
Hogs	06	@ 06
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	6 50	@ 8 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	58	@ 59
Oats—Extra White	48	@ 50
Rye—State	92	@ 92
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	52½	@ 57½
Unwashed, " "	45	@ 46
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Cattle, live weight	05½	@ 06½
Sheep	06½	@ 08½
Lambs	06½	@ 08½
Hogs	05½	@ 05½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	6 00	@ 6 00
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 30	@ 1 30
Amber	1 37	@ 1 37
Rye—State	85	@ 87
Corn—State Yellow	54½	@ 54½
Oats—Mixed	43	@ 43
Butter—Creamery extra	27	@ 30
Cheese—New York Factory	15	@ 15½
Petroleum—Crude 07 @07½	Refined	07½

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well,

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—*Express.*

When exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.

Vegetine.

Superior to any Family Medicine.

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP.

Vegetine Cured Her.

MONTREAL, P. Q., Oct. 22, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About fifteen years ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Humor, which settled on my lungs and brought on a severe cough. I consulted five or six of the best physicians in Boston, but they gave up treating me, said there was no hope of a cure, and they could do nothing more for me. A friend who had used VEGETINE in his family recommended me to try it. I procured three bottles, and before finishing the third bottle found myself entirely cured, and had not another attack of scrofula for nine years. After that period I had to get some more VEGETINE, but it quickly restored me to health again, and I have not had a third attack. I am sixty-nine years old, and, since becoming aware of the virtues of your medicine, have given it to my children and grandchildren, and have recommended it to my friends. The results have been invariably all that could be desired. Previous to my first trial of the VEGETINE I had a cancer removed, and scrofulous sores broke out on me, but none have appeared since, and I believe it superior to any of the Family Medicines in use. MARIA J. KIMBALL.

I can vouch for the above statement in every particular, and consider VEGETINE the best Family Medicine now in use.

MOSES KIMBALL,
Husband of Maria J. Kimball.

FOR SKIN DISEASES.

TORONTO, July 25, 1879.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Having been troubled with a bad skin disease, breaking out into little sores over my face, I was recommended to take VEGETINE. I am happy to inform you that it has completely cured me after taking three bottles. I can highly recommend it to any one who is troubled with skin disease. Yours, faithfully, CHAS. E. BUTT.

We hereby certify that the above testimonial is true, the man being in our employ at the time he was sick. WESTMAN & BAKER, 119 Bay Street, Toronto.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

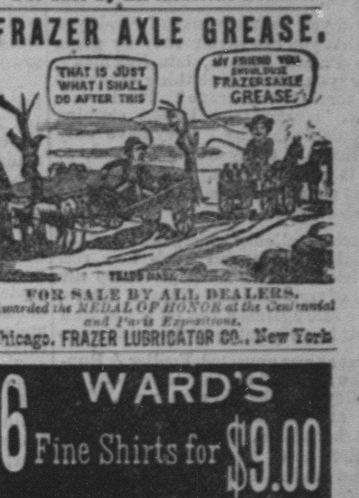
N Y N U—16

Don't Delay to Cure that Cough

DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; but try this remedy and you will not be deceived. It will cure when all others fail.

DIRECTIONS
FOR USING
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.
For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.



FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
Awarded the MEDAL OF HONOR at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.
Chicago. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., New York

WARD'S
6 Fine Shirts for $9.00
Printed directions for self measurement and Price Lists free by mail.
E. M. & W. WARD,
381 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK.

BEATTY
ORGAN BEATTY PIANO
New Organs 13 stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 oct's, 2 knee swells, walnut case, warr'td 6 years, stool & book $98. New Pianos, stool, cover & book, $143 to $255. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

SAPONIFIER
Is the "Original" Concentrated Lye and Reliable Family Soap Maker. Directions accompany each Can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Phila.

This Claim-House Established 1865.
PENSIONS.
New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp,
GEORGE E. LEMON,
P. O. Drawer 325. Washington, D. C.

THE VICTOR
Double Huller
Clover Machine



Is the only kind that has ever hulled 100 bushels of seed in one day from damp and wet straw. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List, which contains many letters confirming this.
Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Mfg. Co.
State where you saw Advertisement. Hagerstown, Md.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER
For Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, Workingmen, Property Owners, Tenants, everybody, every business. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 500 in one town, another 152 in 36 days, another 75 in 13 days, another 11 in one day, another 10 in a few hours. Everybody wants it. Saves ten times its cost. No other like it. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circulars and terms.
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO.,
1000 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

MUNN & Co. PATENTS
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Patents procured in the U. S. and all foreign countries, in the quickest time and best manner. All patents taken through this office receive a gratuitous notice in the *Scientific American*, which has a larger circulation than all papers of its class published in the U. S. combined. Terms Moderate. Pamphlets of information, and consultations free. Address MUNN & CO., 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

CARLETON'S HOUSEHOLD ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
The most valuable single Book ever printed. A treasury of knowledge. There has never before been published in one volume, so much useful information on every subject. Beautifully illustrated, price $2.50. A Whole Library in One Volume.
TO AGENTS Sold only by subscription; the easiest book to sell ever known. Terms, etc. address
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y. City.

PETROLEUM Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. **VASELINE** JELLY Silver Medal at Paris Exposition.
This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Improved and Unimproved Farms cheap in the richest part of Minnesota, known as the Blue Earth section. Choicest prairie land. Abundance of Timber and Hay. Unsurpassed Markets for Wheat, Corn, Flax, Butter, Fruit and Stock. Churches and schools convenient. Send for maps, circulars, etc., giving information. Mankato Real Estate Exchange, Minn.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with *Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature.* Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. *A sure cure guaranteed or no pay.*
Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

$10,000 INSURANCE FOR 35 Cts. **ON LIFE & PROPERTY.**
$10,000 will be paid to any person who can EXPLODE A LAMP fitted with our SAFETY ATTACHMENT. Mailed free for 35 cts. Four for $1. Agents Wanted, Male or Female.
S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., Binghamton, N. Y.
Salesroom, 13 West Broadway, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—260 Acres of good Land, 32 miles below Petersburg, Va., one mile from Wellville Depot, immediately on South Side R. R. Small frame dwelling and outhouses; good water, good roads, good neighbors; churches and schools. Two-thirds of Land in good state of cultivation, balance in timber. M. J. WALSH, P. O. Box 530, Ansonia, Conn.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

IMPERIAL CARDS, Six Dollars per Dozen. ROCKWOOD, 17 Union Square, New York.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP



These Boots and Shoes
Are made with double soles, rubber lined between. The outer sole is made with
Goodrich's Patent Bessemer Steel Rivet
Protected Sole, and are guaranteed to outwear any sole ever made. All first-class dealers sell them. If taps are wanted, send paper pattern with 75 cents in stamps for men's size, or 50 cents for boys' size, to H. C. GOODRICH, 1st Church Street, Worcester, Mass., or 40 Boyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and a pair will be sent by mail.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men.
Translated by DRYDEN. 3 vols. Nearly 1,800 pages. Price, $1.50. Postage, 24 cents.
The most famous series of biographies ever written, of the most famous men of antiquity, the men who made the world's history in their times, building the foundations of civilized government, science, art, literature, philosophy and religion, are here presented in form that cannot fail to please, at a price that makes what has been for centuries esteemed essential to a complete library easily attainable by every one.
The Literary Revolution Catalogue sent free. Address AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, New York.

SORE EARS, CATARRH.
Many people are afflicted with these loathsome diseases but very few ever get well from them; this is owing to improper treatment *only*, as they are readily curable if properly treated. This is no idle boast but a fact I have proven over and over again by my treatment. Send for my little Book, *free to all*, it will tell you all about these matters and who I am. My large Book, 375 pages, octavo; price, $2, by mail. Address
DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Aural Surgeon, Reading, Pa.

COOPER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY Gives immediate relief and quickly cures, both acute and chronic Rheumatism. It has been in successful use over 25 years, and pronounced the best specific known. Sold by Druggists, $1.00 per bottle. Send for circular. General agency No. 73 Third Avenue, New York.

NATRONA BI-CARB SODA
Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Phila.

MILITARY AND BAND GOODS
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden Lane, New York.
Send for Catalogue. Low prices.

HOW To Make Your Own RUBBER STAMPS and INKS. Catalogue free. T. N. HICKCOX, 31 Cortlandt Street, New York.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5020, St. Louis, Mo.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wells, Richardson & Co's **PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR**
Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say IT IS PERFECT. Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to ask what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.